The New-York Times.

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# THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

## GREAT FUSION DEMONSTRATION.

## Twenty-five Thousand Join in the Parade.

### Delegations from Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties, New-Jersey, Philadelphia and Elsewhere.

### The Procession, Decorations, Fireworks, and How they were Received.

The Fusion demonstration in this City, last evening, was undoubtedly a success, in regard to the extent of the procession, and the general display throughout the almost interminable line. In fact, it was all that those who created it had promised, in point of numbers and variety of embellishments. At an early hour in the evening the various Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell and Everett delegations from Kings County, Queens County and Richmond County; from Jersey City, Hoboken, Patterson, New-Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Newark, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, began to pour into the City, and make their way to their several rendezvous; and soon afterwards the Ward Associations of the City were under way, carrying banners with strange devices, and most of them preceded by at least a fife and drum. At 9 o'clock the City was ablaze with burning torches, and the air was burdened with rockets, Roman candles, lamp-smoke, and "I wish I was in Dixy." There were in the several divisions at this time, probably, about 25,000 persons—some arrayed in red shirts, some in white, some in uniform coats, many in their every-day apparel, and all, together with their banners, transparencies, temples of Liberty, boats on wheels, and torches in hand, forming an exciting spectacle. The procession, however, though immense and imposing, showed none of the marks of discipline, such as regularity of step and line, which marked the parade of their better drilled opponents, the Wide-Awakes, on the occasion of their recent evening display. The gathering of the people upon the sidewalks, and at the doors and windows, along the line of the procession, was very great—it could not well have been greater—and the enthusiasm with which the companies were received, as they passed along, was all that could have been desired. There was one peculiarity about it, however, which was occasioned by the peculiar character of the procession.

At some points several companies would pass without any decidedly favorable recognition, while the next would be cheered vociferously, the applause depending upon which of the three distinct parties that made up the procession, happened to have the largest number of friends, at any given point of view. This, however, did not mar the generally favorable reception which the representatives of the three parties received from the great mass of the spectators. The banners—many of them—were well executed, and the boats and some of the decorated vehicles and the transparencies had been prepared at considerable expense, and added greatly to the general effect of the demonstration. For a more minute description of each and all of them, the curious reader is referred to what follows.

### THE PROCESSION.

The moon was as bright, the stars as numerous and the sky as cloudless, last night, as on the occasion of the great Wide-Awake parade. The clerk of the weather, assuredly, is no partisan. The monster procession of the combined Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell-Everett forces which marched through our streets last night, had no need of torches, calcium lights and variegated pyrotechnics. Yet they were displayed in profusion. The pageant was gotten up regardless of expense, and was a decided success. The thoroughfares through which it passed were again rivers of flame rolling between black banks of packed humanity. The women that were in the streets—and their name was many myriads—received a sparking from the hundreds of Roman candles, that was much more ardent than agreeable. The whole town seemed on fire for Fusion, just as one night, a few weeks ago, it seemed redolent of Republican resin.

As soon as the day grew dusky, the glimmer of the gathering torches was visible, and men in red shirts, men in blue shirts, and, so far as outward seeming went, men with no shirts at all; men in caps and capes of enameled cloth of varied colors and fashion, men well-dressed and men ill-dressed, all carrying torches or lanterns, began to perambulate the streets in squads proceeding to the places of rendezvous. Time passed, and the lower part of the City became alive with them. Broadway, in the vicinity of the Park, where the right of the line rested, was a blaze, and Canal-street and all the streets below it, which run from east to west, were filled with the forming divisions. It was nearly 9 o'clock before everything was ready, and the "Empire pocket-piece," in charge of Capt. Stephen Wilson, gave the signal for the starting. Slowly the head of the column advanced through the crowded thoroughfares. The procession was led by a Grand-street omnibus, from the top of which two Calcium lights, glancing backward and forward, shone brightly. Then followed the Grand Marshal, Capt. Isaiah Rynders and his staff, all mounted, each dressed in citizen's clothes, with a scarf across the right shoulder. The General Committees of Tammany Hall, Mozart Hall, Breckinridge and Lane, and Bell and Everett in carriages came next, and the eight Divisions followed in their order. At the head of each rode the several Division Marshals and their aids. The Empire Club, which had the right of the First Division, made a very imposing display. At its head, the observed of all observers, marched the redoubtable John C. Heenan, Captain of the Banner Guard of the Club. The members of the Club wore red shirts, and bore torches and numerous transparencies. Some of these were inscribed with the name of Douglas aud Johnson, and such mottoes as "The Flag of our Country Forever." "No Niggers Allowed in this Club!" "Down with Fanaticism," "Down with the Black Flag of Disunion," "United we stand, divided we Fall." In the ranks of the Club, which was divided into several commands, one of which drew a brass six-pounder, there were probably 500 men. On a wagon was a banner bearing the device: "Niggerism the Overpowering Influence." "Don't Give up the Ship!" seemed to be a favorite motto with this and with all the other clubs.

The Worth Guards exhibited a banner on which was written—

"Our country—
When in the right,
We'll keep her honor bright;
When in the wrong,
We'll die to set her right."

The clubs from the first ward were out in great force. The banner of one of them was inscribed, "The First Ward never gives up," and within its ranks a temple of liberty, with red, white and blue trimmings, in which a boy was seated, attracted a great deal of attention. The Battery and Whitehall Independent Boatmen's Club was accompanied by a wagon on which was borne its banner, and a ship, with the name "Constitution" painted on it. The ranks of the First Ward German Pioneer Club were not very full. One of its transparencies said "We'll split the Rail-Splitters." On a wagon were banners, on which were written, "Arouse, friends of the Union, protect your rights from the raid of fanatics," and "The foes of Union must be defeated." In a wagon in the ranks of the Fifth Ward Pioneers was a grinding organ, from which at times dulcet strains were emitted. "North Moore-street on deck" was written on the vehicle. Owing to the tardiness of some of the clubs in arriving at the places designated for the formation of the divisions to which they were attached, they stood not upon the numerical order of their going, but marched at once, according as the exigencies of the procession from time to time required. The Second Ward Democratic Union Club came next after the Fifth Ward Club. With the Second Ward Clubs were an unwonted number of transparencies and wagons, some of which were the bearers of such tidings as the following:

"Balm of a thousand flowers—the niggers of the North." "The Union must and shall be preserved." One wagon, drawn by six horses, was decorated with little banners, each bearing the name of a State. In another wagon was a Shetland pony attached to a little cart, with a boy for a driver. In another was seated a living caricature of Horace Greeley, and by his side one representing a negro woman, and on a transparency carried near them were the words, "Horace, will you marry me?" On another was a printing press, and on others carmen were riding. A band of Washington Market men was ranged under a banner thus labeled: "Washington Market true to the Union—opposed to State dictation."

The Spartan Association turned out with full ranks. Its corps of artillery fired cannon at intervals as the march proceeded. Men dressed in the old Knickerbocker style, led it, and in its ranks, seated in a carriage, was Mr. Elijah F. Purdy, the "War-horse of the Democracy."

The Knights of the Union in gilt uniforms, mounted, were a feature of the display. They constituted the body-guard of a temple of Liberty, before, behind and beside which they rode. A wagon on which was a smithy, with stalwart blacksmiths forging at the anvil, while red lights gave a roseate hue to their employment. There were several such blacksmiths' shops in the procession. All manner of trades, indeed, were represented, and some enterprising shopmen took advantage of the opportunity afforded them for a gratuitous advertisement, and placed in the ranks wagons placarded with praise of their wares. In some instances, as these were paraded through the streets, there were cries of "Put 'em out!"

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club, Horatio P. Carr, Esq., President, with vari-colored lanterns, and a long line of members in citizens' costume, marching many abreast, appeared to great advantage, and was frequently cheered.

Clubs from Jersey City, Hoboken, New-Brunswick, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Newark, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and other neighboring cities, were present, each largely represented. One of the peculiarities of the pageant was the occasional bands of "Hickory Boys," each member of which carried a stout hickory stick. In a little wagon that was drawn by a mule in front of the Sixth Ward Union Club, a colored man, who looked as if he did not enjoy the sport at all, sat, and on the wagon was placarded, "We've caught the only Black Republican in the Sixth Ward." Among the other devices and inscriptions in the procession, too numerous to mention, were the following: "The Illinois Rail-splitter, (with a picture.) How the Union men will split him on Election Day;" a stout gentleman, in Wide-Awake costume, labeled, "What is it?" "The White House for white men."

One of the devices represented the editors of various Republican papers of the City, and Henry Ward Beecher kneeling at the feet of a stalwart negro, over whose woolly pate was inscribed the words, "Thou shalt not worship any other God but me."

A Seventh Ward Club carried a banner, on which was wrtten "The Union, the Constitution and the New-York Hotel will be defended against the assaults of all sectional foes." We have not time or space for an extended account of the procession. It passed over the prescribed route with the usual demonstrations. There were fire-works in abundance, and those in the ranks shouted themselves hoarse. How the people regarded the spectacle is more fully related elsewhere.

### AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The crowd in the vicinity of the New-York Hotel was more dense than in any other part of Broadway,—partly on account of its location opposite the head-quarters of the Republican Campaign Club, and partly from the fact that a rumor had gained circulation that an attack was contemplated upon the aforesaid head-quarters by some of the roughs of the Empire Club. No such attack, however, was made, or attempted. Nevertheless, an unusual display of policemen was made at this point, who, not having occasion to be useful were regarded as ornamental. The rooms of the Campaign Clubs were lighted up, and their outside transparency brilliantly illuminated in the forepart of the evening, but long before the procession arrived, the lights were all extinguished, the doors closed, and the banner which hangs across the street hauled in. This proceeding was strenuously opposed by some members of the Club, who regarded it as a cowardly relinquishment of their rights, but on the advice of the General Superintendent of Police, who visited the rooms about 8 o'clock, it was finally acquiesced in as being a measure which the Republicans could amply afford in view of the victory which awaits them, and as being the easiest and cheapest way to prevent the possibility of a disturbance. The crowd on the New-York Hotel side indulged in a variety of taunting insinuations about the courage of the Lincolnites, when they saw their flag hauled in and their rooms darkened, but the Republicans pocketed the insults and preserved the peace. Every window of the hotel, from the sidewalk to the cornice, was filled with the fair faces of the lady inmates, who vied with each other in the enthusiasm of their greetings to the various clubs as they passed under the windows. The head of the procession, with its cavalcade, led by the redoubtable Capt. Rynders, mounted on a swift charger, arrived in front of the hotel at precisely 9½ o'clock, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering and the waving of innumerable handkerchiefs. Capt. Rynders acknowledged the honor by ordering a halt, and proposing three cheers for the "New-York Hotel," three for the "Union," and three for the success of the Fusion ticket. They were all given with a will, and the crowd on the walk added three supplementary groans for the Republican Central Campaign Club opposite. Each club, as it passed, received a similar greeting, though not quite so boisterous, and every transparency or device, deserving, from its originality or comicality, any special notice, received its due meed of applause. It was the unanimous opinion of all the Hotel people, that the procession far exceeded, in every respect, the Wide-Awake display, and not a few, in the height of their enthusiasm, declared it as their opinion, that Old Abe Lincoln was, then and there, and forever hereafter, "sent higher than a kite." The Republicans themselves, when appealed to in the comparisons that were constantly being made, admitted that the procession was more varied in its character than that of the Wide-Awakes; that it had more horses, more transparencies, and more mottoes, (many of the latter, however, they considered vulgar,) and that altogether it was a great demonstration. But as to numbers, they could tell better when it had all passed. There was one point that the Republicans claimed beyond cavil, and that was that their procession was made up of more genteel looking men. This point was bluffly knocked in the head, however, by a burly Democrat, who declared that "it wasn't genteel lookin' men who did the votin' in this 'ere country; the old Whig Party allers thought that and they found theirselves mistaken."

The procession had not done passing the New-York Hotel at 12 o'clock, at which time the Republicans yielded the point as to numbers.

### AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

The excitement occasioned by the procession was nowhere greater than at the Metropolitan Hotel, which is crowded with guests, among whom are a large number of Southerners. Of these, some of the more enthusiastic had decorated their windows with Chinese variegated lanterns, while the balconies were thronged with gentlemen, and the windows, everywhere fronting Broadway, were radiant with the eyes and jewels, that sparkled in the light of fireworks and torches, of fair ladies. As soon as the head of the procession reached the hotel a temporary halt was made, when the cheering commenced, the gentlemen shouting, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. Roman candles from the steps of the various entrances were let off by the score, and sentiments of Samsonian strength in reference to the perpetuity of the Union, the defeat of Lincoln, the utter crushing out and perfectly overwhelming annihilation of the Black Republicans, were freely, but not obtrusively or offensively indulged in. One gentleman, between the intervals of taking a whiff at his segar, shouted so loud that his friend counseled moderation lest he should lose his voice, or break a blood-vessel. With true patriotism, he replied: "A man must 'holler' for his country." And for two hours he "hollered," always between the whiffs of a segar, and when last heard from was "hollering" still.

The enthusiasm, however, though very great in the general, was much greater in the particular. The Douglas part of the procession, headed by Capt. Rynders and John C. Heenan, elicited tremendous cheers from Douglas men, who were silent or nearly so, when the Breckinridge party came along, and whose admiration was mute during the passage of Bell and Everett's adherents; of course, the cheering never ceased on this account, the Breckinridge and Bell men taking their turn as their respective banners and mottoes followed each other in almost endless succession, illumined by the glare of hundreds of torches, and the brilliancy of countless fireworks.

When the "Spartan Artillery" arrived in front of the Hotel, they halted, and in a most unexpected manner, fired a cannon, which startled the ladies, and the gas in the neighboring street lamps, causing the former to scream out, and the latter to go out. The "Spartan Association" made a fine show, and were much applauded. The First Ward "Always Awakes" were greeted with hearty cheers. "See, you Black Republican," said one gentleman to his companion, "They are better than your "Wide-Awakes—wide-awake one hour in the twenty-four, and then for their own selfish interests. These are 'Always Awake,' and that for the salvation of the Union."

That same "salvation of the Union" was the great theme of conversation, comment, assertion and ejaculation, last night, in, about and around the Metropolitan Hotel, as probably it was at the other hotels and buildings in the line of the procession. "Save the Union." "The Union must be saved, anyhow." One man in our hearing, probably a Black Republican, ventured to ask an ardent savior of the Union which candidate in the procession was to save it—whether Douglas, Breckinridge or Bell, as they each had their adherents and voters, and, in view of the fact that there could be only one President, which of them was it to be? The impudent querist, however, was so thoroughly snubbed for his impertinent interrogatory, that he did not venture to make another remark during the two hours that the procession continued to pass.

While the enthusiasm was great at the Metropolitan, especially among the Southern guests, there was not the slightest approach to disorder or any undue excitement. A majority of the lady guests of the hotel, if the waving of their handkerchiefs was any indication of the state of their political affections, may be reckoned upon as fair champions in the cause of Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas—we know not which, as all three were about equally represented in the procession.

### AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Shortly before 7 o'clock P. M. a delegation of sixty "Minute Men of 56," from Philadelphia, in uniform, bearing torches and led by an effective band, marched up Broadway. At this hour there was no crowd below Canal-street to impede locomotion. At this point, however, the sidewalks began to be filled by spectators, who had evidently taken their positions for the evening. The "Minute Men" were favorably greeted as they passed along. From Canal-street to the St. Nicholas Hotel Broadway was well filled by 7½ o'clock, every available spot being occupied, both in the street and at the windows, from which a view of the procession could be obtained. The balcony of the St. Nicholas, as well as all the windows, were closely packed mostly by ladies, while crowds of sympathizers blocked up the entrance to the hotel, and rendered ingress and egress quite difficult. Despite this blockade, however, the multitude thronged the large bar-room in the rear almost to suffocation. The more determined clung to their uncertain foothold about the pillars of the doorway, or clambered upon the window sills and other elevated places, in order to see the procession over intervening heads. On the opposite side the Union Democratic Head-quarters were brilliantly lighted up, their transparency, having upon it two clasped hands, showing to good advantage. Here also most of the windows were filled with ladies, with kerchiefs in hand prepared to do all possible honor to the procession when it should begin to move. At 9 o'clock Grand Marshal Rynders, at the head of the column, and supported by some twenty mounted men, passed the hotel. His appearance was the signal for a moderate burst of applause from the spectators, in response to which the Marshal raised his hat and bowed his thanks to the applauding multitude. The crowd about the door of the St. Nicholas, though evidently in full sympathy with the demonstration, manifested very little enthusiasm. The cheering generally began and ended in the passing ranks, with an occasional response from the lookers on. The only exception to this was when the delegations from Jersey City, Newark, Perth Amboy and New-Brunswick passed. These delegations made a fine appearance, and elicited marked applause, which was manifested by clapping of hands and cheering from all sides, while the ladies enthusiastically waved their white handkerchiefs from the windows. The St. Nicholas appeared to be especially favored by the discharge of an extra quantity of fire-works and other demonstrations. The six-pounder which was carried in the procession was fired in front of the hotel, with a stunning report, which broke the windows, and brought a shower of shattered glass upon the heads of the people beneath.

The comments of spectators were generally favorable, and there was but little controversy upon disputed questions connected with the canvass. One gentleman, who did most of the talking for a group of indifferent persons, remarked that he feared it was "too late"—that the die was cast. If Douglas, said he, had been half as earnest for Union as the other side, this State would long since have been all right, but he had been preaching all over the country, and had done nothing but weaken and divide the Democratic Party. As to money, there was no lack of it for the uses of the campaign; the capital of the country was all with the Bell-Everett Party, but they had been cheated in the Pennsylvania election, and would not subscribe money to have it salted down in the pockets of individuals, as a large part of the money was which they sent to Pennsylvania, to carry that election. Another gentleman remarked that the Bell-Everett ticket was nominated under the best possible auspices; it was just what the country wanted, but just as everything was going on swimmingly the Brookses must step in and sell out the whole concern to Douglas, just as they did the little remnant of the American Party. For his part he intended to go strong for Breckinridge, and if Lincoln was elected, as he evidently would be, he should be better satisfied.

An old gentleman, who ventured modest remarks in favor of the Republican Party, here became the subject of some good-natured badinage. The old gentleman said he had always expressed his opinions freely, and would do so wherever he went. "If you should go South and express such views," said the mouthpiece of this group, "you had better carry twelve men along with you to act as a Coroner's Jury, for you would immediately need their services." The venerable Republican, finding his sentiments were not popular, retired from that crowd.

The procession frequently halted, and its last end did not pass the St. Nicholas until after 12 o'clock. Long before this hour, however, the crowd became impatient, and began to retire. Shortly after midnight Broadway was again quiet, and comparatively deserted, the various out-of-town delegations, and those from the lower Wards, having passed the lower end of the Park, and taken the direction of the ferries, on their way home.

### DISARRANGEMENT OF THE POLICE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Early last evening, a Police Telegraph pole, at the corner of Prince and Greene streets, was knocked down by a large tree, which, drawn upon a truck, was to have formed one of the embellishments of the Union procession. The mishap makes the telegraph line unavailable for the present. The banners of a portion of the procession, which passed up Centre-street, also caused an entanglement of the wires in that locality, and messages could neither be received nor transmitted with any degree of certainty.

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**A Youth Kills his Stepfather.**—In New-Orleans, on Monday last, a young man, 18 years of age, named Richard Swan, on returning home from his day's work, was seized by his step-father, Frank Wilson, who struck him three blows. A fearful struggle ensued, when Richard, who was almost helpless in the grasp of Wilson, drew a pistol and dirk-knife, which he habitually carried, shot his assailant through the neck, and stabbed him eight or nine times. Wilson fell to the floor and almost instantly expired. The young man immediately delivered himself up to a policeman, and now awaits an investigation. The *Delta* says young Swan is of good reputation, but that his step-father was of a violent temper, and had inflicted numerous causeless brutalities upon his wife's children.

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## WESTERN POLITICS.

### True Result of the October Elections—Effect on the November Contest—Real Changes—Downfall of Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty—Submission of the South.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

The Beeches, October, 1860.

The readers of the New-York Times will, I think, give me the credit of having delineated Western politics and predicted results, with no small accuracy. Last year I gave you, in advance, the result of the Gubernatorial contest within a very small fraction. This year, I said, the *average* majority in Ohio would be 15,000. It is considerably over that. The majority of Brinkerhoff, *against whom all factions combined*, will be near, if not quite 15,000. Those of the other State officers, about 22,000. The Bell vote, as I supposed, was from 6,000 to 10,000. In truth, it all laid in five or six counties, where it did as much mischief as it could. It *might* have given the First, Third and Seventeenth Congressional Districts to the Republicans. It *did* give them to the Douglas Democracy, which derives no advantage from it, since the Douglas faction in Congress are too insignificant for any purpose. Nobody will deny them the right to do this, but it would have been more pleasing, and far more honest, to have had them join the Democracy, and fight an open battle. Fortunately for the Republicans, they *did* that on Brinkerhoff, in which they, and the whole conglomeration of factions, were defeated, and, I assure you, will *stay* so. They have done their best, and their worst.

There is now an attempt to *fuse* Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge in this State; but it is worse than useless. It is positively contemptible. After having been beaten 15,000 by one of the most ultra Republicans, can they dream of being successful against Lincoln? It will *not be done*, because the Breckinridge faction see clearly that honesty is now the best policy. They want to show—as I intimated in a former letter—not that they are strong, but that they are *legitimate*. If there is any revival to the Democratic Party, (which I do not believe in,) they can show their legitimacy. They are loyal to the Bourbons. The Douglas faction are mere bastards. Their leader is a vain demagogue—floating like a bubble in the air—without any substantial foundation; their doctrine is a political absurdity, assuming that in the United States there is a people without a government, and the result is what may be inferred from said premises—that leader and faction will dissolve, like Prospero's spirit,

"—into thin air."

The long-headed old soldiers of Democracy see this, and will stand by the *ancien régime*. At any rate, I may point you with confidence to certain assured facts, determined by the October Election.

*First*—Douglas has gained nothing to himself or his party by either his doctrine or his stump speeches. The latter is positively disgusting to intelligent, sound-thinking men. Think of it: A man announced as candidate for the noblest office in the world, going round from station to station, like a country lawyer soliciting votes for the Legislature! What a fall, since the days of Jefferson and Adams! All this has gained nothing, and the effect, boasted beforehand, of a great popular leader of Democracy leading the masses of the people to crush Republicanism, you have seen. The dream is over. The quiet, unobtrusive, honest Lincoln receives the homage of the people, and the demagogue sinks still lower.

*Secondly*—The result shows that Bell, however worthy, has no strength whatever in the North; that there is absolutely nothing worth naming of that faction. Fillmore had but 28,000 in Ohio, and Bell cannot get 10,000. Even the Indiana "Pocket," where the Old Whig Party voted almost entirely for Fillmore, has *almost* gone for the Republicans. A large part of this is the work of your Messrs. Brooks, Hunt & Co., who have been teaching their followers, that after having been years denouncing the Irish, the Democrats and demagogues generally, all they have to do now is to lie down and *pig together in the same bed* with Democrat Douglas and Catholic Irishmen. This may suit the latitude of New-York, but I assure you it is anything but suitable out in these backwoods. Sooner than make such a contemptible exhibition of themselves, the Western Americans will vote unanimously for Lincoln.

*Thirdly*—It is also evident (though not in the figures) that the people feel forcibly the argument, that the election ought, in *no event*, to go to the House. No man knows what evils might result from such a course. I know that some persons voted the Republican Ticket on that ground alone.

*Fourthly*—Another effect is to strengthen the Breckinridge men, so that they will certainly adhere to their own ticket.

Finally, as a consequence of these facts, the Lincoln vote in the Northwest will be increased beyond my computation. Ohio will give 40,000 majority for Lincoln, and in Indiana and Wisconsin the majority will be nearly as large. Taken together, the Northwest will give 150,000 majority to Lincoln. The only room for doubt anywhere is, in the case of the Illinois Legislature. Still I think the Republicans will be successful, and the gallant Trumbull reëlected. We not only want the majority of the Senate, but we want them competent and able men. *Two years more*, and I believe the revolution will be complete. We shall have the Senate, I think, and renovate the Supreme Court.

Will the South submit? What have they got to submit to but *the constitutional operations of the Government?* They have both too much sense, and too much interest at stake, to do otherwise. They will indorse the result as quietly as lambs, and be just as ready to take office as they always have been, to the great annoyance of the hungry Yankees, who would like to get their share. If Lincoln is elected, the contest is ended forever. Other parties and other men may arise, but the Slave question will never again arise.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## Political Miscellany.

### THE ELECTION IN INDIANA.

Official returns from all but one county in Indiana, and an estimate of the Democratic vote in that one, make the Republican majority 9,823.

### GOV. MOORE, OF LOUISIANA, ON THE CRISIS.

Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, has written a long letter giving his views on the questions of the day. He concludes as follows:

"It will probably be asked, If Lincoln be elected, what should the South do? To this I answer, that I do not regard it as wise or prudent to commit myself, either as a citizen or a magistrate, to any extreme measure. But speaking for myself, and for myself alone, I am free to say that the success of Mr. Lincoln would justify the South in withdrawing from the Union. But I do not advise, or bind myself personally or officially, to this particular course. I think the Southern States should meet in conference, as some means may be devised to save us from the disunion that all deprecate, and none would lament more sincerely than myself. Although surrounded by gloom and danger, I am not without hope that we shall yet weather the storm. Reared in a political school, one of whose fundamental maxims is not to despair of the Republic, I rest, if not with confidence, yet hopefully, in the belief that the good sense of the people will yet be made to rebuke the infidelity and fanaticism of those who are striving to obtain possession of the Government in order to promote their evil designs. And more than this, I feel that the South is awakening to the magnitude of the dangers that encompass her, and that our people, by an overwhelming majority, composed of Whigs, Democrats and Americans, will show that if we cannot win the Presidential victory, that we can at least present to the enemy an unbroken column and a united defiance.

I have endeavored to reply to your note with frankness and with fairness to all. I consider the condition of public affairs so unfortunate that it becomes every good citizen to forego former dissensions. It is, doubtless, known to you all that I am a Democrat, but I beg you to believe that this reply to your note is not written in a partisan spirit. All my interest are in Louisiana, and you will pardon me for saying they are large. I have tried to answer you with moderation, and to state nothing but what I am convinced is strictly true. Our strongest reliance for the preservation of the Union is upon a united South, and that can be manifested only by supporting Mr. Breckinridge."

### HOW MR. EVERETT LOSES A SOUTHERN VOTE.

Mr. B. B. McCraw, one of the Electors on the Bell and Everett ticket in Alabama, has gone over to Breckinridge. He heard Mr. S. F. Rice state in a speech at Dadeville that Mr. Everett was in favor of the doctrine of the equality of the races; adducing as proof of the fact that he sent his children to school with negroes. He addressed Mr. Everett a letter asking him this question: are you in favor of the doctrine of the equality of the two races?" And received the following reply, which he considered an affirmative answer:

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1860.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th September, addressed to Mr. Everett, was received last evening and immediately placed in my hands to be answered. By the laws of Massachusetts the schools are open to all, without distinction of color, and any exclusion on that ground is forbidden. Mr. Everett has not at present any children at school, his youngest having graduated at the University in this neighborhood, is a student of the University of Cambridge, England. Nine years ago this young man attended the high school at Cambridge, in the female department of which there was a colored girl. Ten or twelve years ago, another son attended an endowed school at Cambridge, at which there was a colored boy. There were two youths from Georgia in the same school at that time. The colored population of Massachusetts, as you are probably aware, is very small. By the census of 1840 it was about one-twelfth of one per cent. They have been free for three generations, and though they employ themselves mostly in menial occupations, they are placed by law on an equality with the whites. Such being the case, the Legislature of Massachusetts has deemed it better that they should have the advantages of education, than that they should grow up in ignorance and vice. And in this opinion we suppose our friends in Alabama would concur with us.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
President State Union Committee.

To B. B. McCraw, Esq.

### A POLITICAL RACHEL.

The Charleston *Mercury* refuses to be comforted. It says that all anticipations that Mr. Lincoln's power for evil will be neutralized by a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives are absurd. "Who are the half dozen Democrats," it asks, "who have superseded Black Republicans in the late elections for Congress in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana? Why, they are men who have *fused with the Black Republicans. They are Douglas Democrats.*" Then after claiming that the doctrines of this section of the Democracy are nearly identical with those of the Republicans, it adds:

"Now, why should not Douglas Democrats and Black Republicans fuse together, with such a congeniality of principles and policy? There is no reason whatever why they should not strike hands, and stand together in the grand enterprise of making the Government of the United States an instrument of Northern power, to subject and rule the South. Accordingly, they did unite together in the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and obtained for the Black Republicans the signal victory they achieved. Of course, there was some return to the Squatterites, for their fusion. They were allowed, and in some instances aided, in electing a few members to Congress. But these members of Congress are practically Black Republicans, and nothing else. They acted with the Black Republicans in the late elections, and will act with them in Congress."

### PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Press* concludes some comments upon the withdrawal of the Douglas Electoral ticket in Pennsylvania, as follows:

"We repeat our regrets at the action of the State Committee, while making no complaints against the many good friends who took part in and favored this action. If a true Democratic Party is ever to exist in this country, it must exist upon the unmistakable ground now occupied by Stephen A. Douglas. There is no safety for such a party under the auspices of the present organization in this State. There would be no confidence in that party if it were led by its present leaders. A treaty between the present real friends of Douglas and the present Administrationists, would be a treaty to be broken. Success lies in the straight path of principle. The contest before us is one that can never be compromised. If the Union is in peril, the only way to save it is by adhering to the principle of non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories. This is denounced and opposed by Mr. Welsh and the Custom-house; it is opposed by the fire eaters of the South; and all these influences will insist upon controlling the Democratic organization hereafter. Submission to them, then, is utter defeat and disgrace. Hence the mistake committed by our friends in removing the straight Douglas Electoral ticket from the field. We must have a flag to raise, and a place to plant it upon; and no matter how the future may deal with us, this rallying-point, this flag, and this place will be found. Mark the prophecy!"

### MR. SEWARD'S POLICY.

"Leo," the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, lays down the following programme for Mr. Seward to follow:

"It was suggested to me lately that Mr. Seward would, at the coming session, and at every future session, should he be reëlected to the Senate—as he will be, if he chooses—attempt to carry out his programme for commencing the 'conflict.' He declared his purpose some time ago to reorganize the Judiciary, so that the Supreme Court should reverse the Dred Scott decision and views as to the power of the Territories to prohibit Slavery. It is intimated now that he will bring in a bill to reorganize the Supreme Court at the coming session, and expects to carry it as soon as he shall have a majority in both Houses. The bill will provide for the addition of a number of Justices, to be appointed by Lincoln from the new Northern Circuits that are to be created, so as to overbalance the present Southern majority in the Court. If a number of the Southern States should withdraw their Senators and Representatives from Congress, as has been proposed by Senator Brown of Mississippi, Mr. Seward can soon effect his object. When Congress shall pass such a measure, Lincoln will, of course, approve it. In fine, the "conflict" cannot be commenced, even if Lincoln be President, until the Republicans shall conquer the Federal Judiciary and both Houses of Congress. If the Southern States withdraw their Senators, the conflict will be precipitated."

### AN OUTRAGE IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of Monday, details the following transaction, which it entitles "The way to make votes for Lincoln and Hamlin:"

"Some time during last night, some person or persons forced an entrance into Independence Hall, the Republican Head-quarters, at the corner of Gay and Fayette streets, and committed outrages disgraceful to our city, and the age in which we live. The records were mutilated, and the contents of the inkstands were emptied thereon. A number of the photographs of Mr. Lincoln were torn into shreds, and the United States flag, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, seems to have been specially odious, as it was taken from the wall, cut into pieces, and scattered over the floor. This is only the second time in the history of the Republic that the flag of our country has been thus desecrated. A number of Wide-Awake caps and capes were also destroyed. As the Lincoln Party in our city now numbers several thousand of our citizens, the most of whom will compare favorably with the same number of either of the political parties, for their devotion to the 'Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws,' it is passing strange that they cannot be permitted to enjoy their 'constitutional' right peaceably to assemble. This act of vandalism will be like Hudibras' gun, and increase the vote of Mr. Lincoln on the 6th of November next."

### NOT SO WARLIKE.

The Charleston *Courier* is much less belligerent than the *Mercury*. It says:

"Information that reaches us from many sources entitled to confidence and credit, confirms us in the opinion that the Special Electoral Session of the Legislature will be necessarily continued and protracted into the regular session, or, at the utmost, with a very short recess, and this without necessary relation to the Presidential crisis. We have felt for years the evils of hurried and interrupted legislation, and many grave questions of State interest are pending, and cannot be postponed without 'detriment to the Republic.' It should be considered, also, that the result of the Presidential election may not be known in Columbia, with certainty, as soon as some have anticipated. If the election should turn on the vote of Oregon or California, (which is not at all impossible,) it may be a week or longer before the result is known. Under any view of the case, it is important that our legislators should go prepared to serve the State, and to discharge their duties, and they should arrange their private, and personal, and professional affairs accordingly."

### MORE RUMORS.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* telegraphs:

"A leading and influential Member of Congress from Virginia left here a few days ago, and before leaving he stated to a friend that he had no idea, in the event of Lincoln's election, that the delegation from Virginia would take their seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated on the very best authority that a meeting of the delegation, including Senators and Representatives, has been called and will take place several weeks prior to the convening of Congress. The event of the meeting is only known to the initiated. Rumors are rife about extraordinary overtures from the Republicans to the South, if the leaders there will only keep quiet. Corwin writes that Lincoln will execute the Fugitive Slave Law to the very letter; that he will not countenance the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants. Report says that combinations are forming which will astound the country."

### UNION MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.

Hon. B. H. Hill spoke at Atlanta (Ga.) on the evening of the 17th inst., and at the close of his address the following resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm:

*Resolved by the Citizens of Atlanta composing this meeting*, That the Executive Committees of the several parties having Electoral tickets for President and Vice-President, in Georgia, be and they are hereby respectfully and earnestly requested to meet at an early day, at some central and convenient point, and form an Electoral ticket out of the three tickets now before the people of Georgia, to be voted for by our *whole* people, irrespective of party; or, if that be found impracticable, that they pledge their candidates, if successful, to cast the vote of our College for that candidate for the Presidency—whether Bell, Breckinridge or Douglas—who may be most likely to defeat the election of our common enemy—Abraham Lincoln.

—Rev. H. Grattan Guinness is expected to arrive at Boston by the *Europa* about the 1st of November. He will commence his labors there as an Evangelist, and then will make a tour through the States.

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# LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

## THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRANADA.

## Withdrawal of the American Forces from Panama.

## NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

### OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall Oct. 15, with the California passengers and treasure, and San Francisco mails of Oct. 1, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Northern Light*, hence for Aspinwall, was passed in lat. 17°, lon. 75° 35′.

The California advices have been anticipated by the overland mail.

The following is the *Ariel's* specie list:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freeman & Co. | $2,250 | J. Strauss, Bro. & Co. | [illegible] |
| Freeman & Co. | 10,000 | Eppinger & Co. | 5,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. | 117,500 | Neustadter Bro. | 16,000 |
| Exchange Bank | 50,000 | Z. Ernstine & Bro. | 7,000 |
| Duncan, Sh'rm'n & Co. | 164,000 | Order | [illegible] |
| J. Patrick | 45,000 | P. Naylor | 10,000 |
| Taaffe, McCahill & Co. | 70,083 | Am. Exchange Bank | [illegible] |
| W. M. Seligman & Co. | 28,000 | Order | 1,850 |
| Scholle & Bros. | 31,400 | A. S. Rosenbaum & Co. | 9,000 |
| E. Kelly & Co. | 20,000 | Buscher & Bro. | 5,000 |
| Conroy & O'Connor | 10,300 | A. E. & C. E. Tilton | 2,560 |
| E. Kelly & Co. | 40,000 | J. G. Parker & Son | 9,000 |
| W. T. Coleman & Co. | 36,000 | K. Byrne & Co. | 6,000 |
| Total | | | [illegible] |

The American Naval force sent ashore at Panama to preserve order and protect the city from a revolutionary attack had returned to the *St. Marys*. The British, however, still maintain a sort of protectorate over Panama.

A victory over the Government troops by Gen. Mosquera was achieved at Manizales in the State of Cauca. Mosquera commanded a greatly superior force. There was an amnesty between the belligerents after the fight.

From Bogota there comes a rumor that President Ospina is gathering all the force he can muster to make head against Mosquera.

We have no later news from Central or South America by this arrival. In Lima, an operatic entertainment, given for the benefit of the Garibaldi fund, realized $3,000.

Among the passengers by the *Ariel* is Lieut. G. B. Balch, executive officer of the United States ship *St. Marys*.

### NEW-GRANADA.

### Return of the American Force to the St. Marys—British Protectorate of Panama Continued—Revival of the Agitation—The Revolution—A Victory for Mosquera—President Ospina's Preparations for War.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

Panama, Monday, Oct. 15, 1860.

The naval force sent on shore at the request of the National Intendente, by Commander Porter, of the *St. Marys*, to protect Panama from an attack of the Revolutionists, were notified, on the 8th inst., that their services were no longer necessary to maintain tranquillity, and they accordingly went on board their ship. Capt. Miller, of H. B. M. ship *Clio*, nominally vacated his head-quarters at the Cabildo, or City Hall, on the same day, but really, the city of Panama is now as much occupied by him as it was when he had 140 men on shore. He keeps a guard of a dozen or more men at the British Consulate—which is also the *residence of the Intendente*—and another guard outside the town, under pretence of guarding the residence of the French Consul. These guards challenge persons passing in the streets, which, of course, arrogates the right to fire upon them if they neglect to answer. Capt. Miller also keeps a launch manned by thirty men and armed with a 12-pound cannon, close to the shore, and supervises and controls the port—his boats having hailed and demanded the business of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Company's launches, when out at night. The Captain does not confine his protection and surveillance to Panama alone; for a couple of months since he took, in his frigate, the Intendente down to Buenaventura, which was in the hands of Gen. Mosquera; and the evidence that the *Clio* went there not on British business, but to aid the Government Party against the Revolutionists, is to be found in the two facts that the Intendente paid for fifty tons of coals out of the New-Granadian treasury for the trip; and the further fact that two weeks since, when Buenaventura surrendered to the Government forces, the little Government craft blockading it got out congreve rockets to throw into the town, which she must have *borrowed* from the *Clio*. I believe Captain Porter is not exactly satisfied with this exclusive British Protectorate, and is asking some explanation of it; but with what result, I have not ascertained.

As soon as the forces embarked on the 8th, the agitation in the city was renewed—the traders in the day closing their shops and the people running to the Consulates—and these scenes have been almost nightly repeated. Whether there be any party in the vicinity of the town in arms against it, the Intendente has not yet fully ascertained. He maintains in his bulletins and in conversation that there is not; but the British soldiers ashore, and the night-guard, and challenging on all the corners of the streets, would seem to belie his confidence in the perfect security of the town from attack.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature and passed a first reading, granting a pardon to all who are not leaders in the rebellion who will return peaceably to town; but as this pardon does not guarantee them from impressment into the army it can have no effect toward the restoration of tranquillity. This impressment business is what caused all the trouble, yet the Intendente is still following it up.

On the 9th, a force under the command of Lieut. Joaquin Velarde, was sent on board a small French vessel in the port to examine her for contraband of war, she having just arrived from Buenaventura. One of the soldiers finding some difficulty in getting on board with his gun in his hand, he passed it to his officer, who took hold of it by the muzzle and was dragging it up the side of the vessel when the hammer struck the cap, sending the whole charge through his head, killing him instantly. He was only twenty-three years of age, was a most estimable man and a member of the assembly. Another member of the Assembly is now on his death bed, having been shot by a sentinel for not having answered his challenge on the instant.

But there is a funny as well as a serious side to our Panama *trastornos*. Although we nominally live under a Constitution, that instrument has become so weak and debilitated from the many violent attacks it has suffered, it is thought best to bury it with funeral honors and thus get rid of it altogether. So, persons obnoxious to the Government are not tried, but the Intendente punishes them without the foolish formalities of witnesses, judges and juries. Three weeks since the Government Party in the State of Cauca, in a little fight, took eleven prisoners and sent them to Panama, where they were thrown into the same prison which holds fifty or sixty persons charged with complicity in the attack of the 27th September. A day or two since the Intendente decided to banish nine of the latter class to Guayaquil, and to send six of the former to Cauca for punishment. The Prefect sent an order for the six Cauca prisoners to be delivered over to his brother, to be placed on board the vessel, and for five to be sent to his office as witnesses. The officers in charge of the prisoners became a little confused by the similarity of the two orders and so delivered over to the Prefect's brother the witnesses, who immediately took a bill of lading for them, and they were out of reach at sea before the error was discovered. But this is not the best of the thing. The officer, on his way to the beach, happened to re-read his order, found he ought to have six instead of five prisoners; so seeing a negro servant of a political opponent standing in his employer's door, and "knowing," as he says, "that he was a confounded rascal, anyhow," grabbed and sent him off, to make up the full half-dozen!

Last week an order came from the flag-officer at

Callao for the *St. Marys*, the only American war vessel in port, to go to Chiriqui, to take down Lieut. Jeffers and party, of the surveying expedition; and we should actually have been left entirely unprotected here had it not been for the liberality of the Panama Railroad Company, the commercial agent having decided to send the expedition forward in one of the Company's steamers, and bring them back free of expense, rather than that the port should be left without an American gun in it. A pretty state of things truly!—twenty millions of American property without the protection of a single gun on either side of the Isthmus, and we in the midst of a revolution! How long before the Secretary of the Navy will become convinced that these ports should never be left with less than a couple hundred men in each, ready to land at a moment's notice? In the meantime we have three ships-of-war lying at anchor at Callao, which have been there two months, the Administration at Washington probably believing that their mere presence, *without orders to act*, (and the Peruvians know it,) will induce Castilla to fork over the $300,000 demanded by Mr. Clay.

The Americans and many foreigners here have published a card of thanks to Com. Porter, of the *St. Marys*, and Lieut. Junius J. Boyle, of the store-ship *Warren*, for the protection they gave them in the late troubles.

From Buenaventura, a sea-port of the State of Cauca, we have dates to the 4th inst. A few days before, the Government, by the aid of a small vessel and about fifty men, took possession of the town and Custom-house. There was no fighting, Mosquera having had only a few men there.

On the 28th August, according to a Government bulletin, Gen. Mosquera, with 3,000 men and five pieces of artillery, met at Manizales, State of Cauca, 1,800 Antioquians, without artillery, under command of Col. Enos. The fight commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till 7 in the evening. Col. Enos lost eight killed and 16 wounded; Mosquera lost 140 killed and many wounded. On the 29th Mosquera sent a flag of truce to Gen. Posado, Commander-in-Chief, asking an armistice, which was granted. Finally, a suspension of hostilities was agreed on, the terms of which were that Mosquera should suspend all hostilities against the General Government, grant a complete amnesty to all those compromised in the political movements against the government of the State, guaranteeing the security of the citizens who have been hostile, and deliver over to the Confederation all the arms belonging to it. On its part, the General Government grants an amnesty to all those who have been compromised in the political movements which have taken place in the State of Cauca against the national laws. These terms to be submitted to the General Government for approval, and in case they shall not be sanctioned, hostilities shall not recommence in less than twenty days from an official notification to that effect. Subsequent bulletins say that "246 men of the Mosquera party were buried on the 29th." The truth probably is that about 50 men were killed on each side—as you may always deduct four-fifths from the loss a New-Granadian bulletin gives the enemy, and add the same number to the loss of the other side.

We have reports that after this agreement was entered into, 800 of Posada's men joined Mosquera, and that the armistice was only a strategic movement of his. At any rate, it is known that after the armistice, Mosquera visited the camp of Posada, and drank champagne with him all night, and that he was vociferously cheered by the soldiers of the latter as he left his camp. It is contended that Mosquera needed time for completing some negotiations in progress with the State of Antioquia, by which she was to remain neutral, so that he could march on Bogota with greater facility. *Quien sabe?*

From Bogota we have dates to the 19th September. It was currently reported there that the Government would reject the arrangements made at Manizales, even if they were made sincerely, and that Ospina would place himself at the head of all the men he could muster, to attack and humble Mosquera—he having already got all the officers of the revolutionary Government of Santander in prison in Bogota. We had hoped that the revolution was near its end, but late movements on the part of Ospina and the "Conservatives," are very likely to change the aspect of things. It is known that Gen. Herran was adopted as the Presidential candidate of the Conservatives, and that many of the "Liberals" supported him. But my suspicions, communicated to you a month since, that Ospina was plotting to put aside Herran and make Arboleda, a violent Centralist, President, looks as if it would be verified. A few days before the election, some of the more violent of the Ospinists met, and agreed to drop Herran, and adopting Arboleda in his stead. At the same time, Herran's name was dropped by the Government organ, and the editor published a bitter article against him, charging him with betraying the Conservatives, etc. It is now contended that Arboleda has a majority of the votes in the populous State of Cundinamarca, and has a heavy support in Antioquia. And as the next Congress will disfranchise any State that does not give a majority to its favorite, it will, if it does do so, declare Arboleda President. In that case, we may look for renewed energy from the Liberals, and a long and bloody contest.

The Government has found an easy and effectual way to shut the mouth of its enemies. The *Tiempo*, at Bogota, a very able, liberal journal, has always been a thorn in the side of the conservatives—so the Government lately took all its editors, compositors and printers and thrust them into the army, and the paper is suspended.

From Santa Marta we learn that Arboleda still occupies the town with about 600 men and the revolutionists the suburbs with 1,000 men. Arboleda has shown great energy in taking possession of and fortifying the town, and it is very doubtful if he can be dislodged by his enemy. The Magdalena River has been reopened to commerce, and the American steamers are now running on it. It will be recollected that the Revolutionary Governments of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena closed the river against commerce, as the Government made use of the vessels to attack the rebels. A law of New-Granada of 1852 gives steamers under foreign flags the right to navigate all New-Granadian rivers, so the order closing them was clearly illegal. I do not learn that the United States Minister Resident at Bogota made any protest against this illegal act, and of course we had no United States vessel at Carthagena to protect our commerce. But the British Government took the matter in hand, and a week or two ago the river was opened at the command of one of H. B. Majesty's ships.

The Revolutionary Governor of the State of Magdalena having fled to St. Thomas, Nieto of Bolivar is acting for both States.

## CALIFORNIA.

### Political Aspects—Gen. Shields on Mexico—Earthquake and Lightning—Diggers Saved by Habeas Corpus—Benjamin, the Wandering Jew—No Oregon Senator—Night among the Medicine Men.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860.

As we near election, all parties grow more moderate, and excitement dies out. No movement has been made within the week that alters the relative position of the contending forces. The big bell paraded through the street one night, and the whole Union Party went over to Oakland in a ferry-boat, discharging rockets, without regard to expense, as they sailed. Unhappily the fog spoiled the effect, and the brilliant demonstration was not visible from the shore. The Republicans have named a good portion of their legislative ticket,—men whom the People's Party will probably indorse. They have had one grand mass meeting this week, on which occasion Uncle Abe's Choir actually went through the pleasant pantomime of mauling a gang of wedges in a log as accompaniment to the anvil chorus of a campaign song. The Office-holders' Party have not been heard from. The Douglas men turned out in immense numbers on Saturday evening, and heard speeches from Mr. Hoge, and his partner, Wilson, McKibben, and some others. The ancient unwashed of the Democracy evidently train with this company. The meeting was spirited for an hour, and then grew alarmingly dull. The only one out of a score or two of banners that produced a sensation, was inscribed "Latham—He folded his tent like the Arabs and silently stole away"—in delicate allusion to the manner in which the quondam pet Senator provided for his trip overland to Washington, in a carriage of all ingenious devices for making tolerable, even to an invalid wife, a ride *via* San Antonio to New-Orleans, not omitting a tent folded and packed under the driver's seat. If he silently stole away perhaps it was not his fault. His carriage had furnished considerable entertainment for the itemizers, though it did happen that the first announcement of his departure was made when he was a week gone on his journey.

Gen. Shields captured the town last Thursday night. Outside the circle of his immediate acquaintance it was presumed that his lecture on Mexico—the first of a series that is to be delivered for the benefit of a new Episcopal Church enterprise—Rev. Mr. McAllister's Church of the Advent—would be a prosy, old fogy paper, which it would require the very best of Historical Society chocolate and tongue sandwiches to make go off with *éclat*. Instead, the large audience saw a man with dark hair, black moustache, young yet and full of energy, who spoke without notes, as freely as one talks to his friend, and heard an address spicy, original, and entertaining. He glorified the vegetable and mineral wealth of that microcosm of all climates, until the restless portion of his hearers, who are always ready to go where "there is a show," ached to be home packing their carpet-bags. Glancing at Mexican history and putting in frequent protests to the exaggerations of the scribes who have charted its course, he came to his conclusion that Mexico is our India, not to be subjugated but regenerated by our aid. Its treasures, under our protection, would complete the revolution in human affairs, which the wealth of California and Australia had commenced. Yet out of all Mexico, in his opinion you couldn't carve more than one Slave State, which he knew was counter to the prevalent opinion in the Northern States.

Fellows who were snug in bed a week yesterday morning as late as 10 o'clock aver that the tremor of an earthquake was clearly perceptible. But it could not have been much of a shake, since not one of the earthquake-meters, which abound in the shape of tall, badly-cemented brick houses, showed any effects from it.

I'd like to hear again one of those rattling peals of thunder that come crashing down between the banks of the Hudson, and see some of your sharp, down-East lightning. But they are not California institutions. The only spectacle we have had to remind us of them was some sheet-lightning last Monday evening, exciting much remark for the rarity of such displays. Nor did this report itself to the ear. The only thunder we had, issued from the portholes of the British line-of-battle ship *Ganges*, which has been generally saluting all distinguished visitors and every night stirring up the echoes with an 8 o'clock gun. The *Ganges* has been the fashion of the week. At all seasonable hours she has been boarded by parties of curious ladies and gentlemen, and a grand ball on board is talked of as coming soon.

The incendiaries have an irrepressible grudge against the old Musical Hall property, on the southeast corner of Bush and Montgomery streets. A year ago the Hall was the centre of all the lecture and concert-going crowds. It was burned down last Winter, but the shell survived. Repeated efforts have been made to fire it, and at last successfully. On Thursday morning the tenants found it blazing in three or four places at once, and before the firemen could get at it all was up. The loss was some $40,000; but I saw no long faces among the burned out, who rehearsed cheerily the number of fires they had been through, and then hurried to get into other quarters.

It was an odd sight, on Friday, to see seven neatly-dressed, bright-looking Digger Indians up on a *habeas corpus* before Judge Blake. They had been for years quietly at work on a ranch in Sonora. A white man coaxed them to run away, and off they started in a fast boat—to be sold, it is said, at the South to the Mexican ranchmen, if their seducer could have his way. The writ of *habeas corpus* saved them. After they were set free, they remained to hear the lawyers question witnesses as to their acquaintance with Senator Broderick, and as to the character of the New-Yorkers whose names are appended to the Broderick will,—and they looked no less deeply interested in these proceedings than in those which involved their own fate.

A committee of Israelites, the topmost men of that persuasion in town, have issued an appeal to the public for material aid to enable Israel Joseph Benjamin 2d to visit Arabia, and look into the causes of the suffering of the Jews in that quarter. Mr. Benjamin is now in this city. He calls himself Benjamin 2d to distinguish himself from the Oriental traveler, Rabbi Benjamin, of Tudela. He is from Foltitscheny on the Moldau, where, being ruined in the timber trade, he conceived the undertaking of visiting the oppressed of his race in the outskirts of the earth. His *Eight Years in Asia and Africa* was praised by Humboldt and Ritter, and the Jews hereabout affirm that it is replete with information valuable to historians and geographers. They credit to him the humane task of bringing the efficient protection of Victoria and Napoleon to the rescue of the grievously oppressed Hebrews in Persia. They went to see him searching in China for the Jews that are said to sprinkle that vast hive, to hear him report upon the condition of the sons of Jacob scattered through Afghanistan, and, most of all, to have him scouring the Arabian peninsula to learn what is the measure of ill-usage of the circumcised there, and pleading with civilized Europe and America for the relief which none ask now, though it is presumed to be sadly needed.

The Mechanics' Institute Fair is over, and at its conclusion, citizens are surprised to learn how many articles that we have been wont to import are made at home now, and as cheaply and well as at the East. Pianos, church organs, billiard tables, carriages, pottery, and the coarser glass-ware, glue, inks, paints, varnishes, salt for packing and for the table, kegs, tubs, pails, brooms, willow-ware, leather hose, trunks, harness, woolen blankets, sugars, cream of tartar, wire rope and wire cloth, grate-frame castings, machine washers, churns, and steam-engines of California manufacture were displayed, as good of their sort as the imported, and very generally at such prices that there is not much temptation to send around the Horn to get them. The Judges talked like well-fed prophets of the coal of Contra Costa County, and the Committee that tasted the wines was so full of delectation that it gave sixteen first-class premiums to as many articles of wines, brandies and ales, and I do not know that there were seventeen brands exhibited.

The wool-growers have been having a Convention at Sacramento, and from their reported debates the conclusion is inevitable that this is the Paradise of middle-wool sheep, and the promised land of juicy mutton. This year's clip of wool comes to market in better condition than that of any previous year, and the conventionists thought they saw their way clear for far more remunerative prices than ever.

The peach season is about closing, and that of pears, grapes and melons is at its height. These fruit, more luscious and ravishing than I ever dreamed of, are our cheapest articles of food, and the dealers in them almost drive butchers and grocers out of business. Some of the greatest story-telling of the century has concerned California fruit; but the truth calmly reported would whip out all the stories told yet.

There is a merry muddle up in Oregon. The more the telegraph may have blundered in conveying to you the state of affairs there, the more truly will it represent the condition of things with regard to the Legislature. Briefly, it seems that on joint ballot the strength of the Legislature would be disposed as follows: 18 for Breckinridge and Lane, 20 for Douglas and Johnson, and 12 for Lincoln and Hamlin. On the first day of the session the Lane Senators thought they discerned a fusion ahead between the Douglas and Lincoln forces, by which process two United States Senators would be elected, neither of whom would sympathize with Lane. So the six Lane Senators slid. Lacking a quorum, the Senate could not organize. Yet in default of anything else to do, it seems a joint convention was held and adjourned *sine die*, without electing a United States Senator, after which the six runaway Senators returned to their places, and the every-day work of the session was commenced. All accounts agree that the fugitives acted under the orders of L. F. Mosier, (of the Umpqua Land Office,) a son-in-law of Gen. Lane.

We, too, are to have our Prince. Prince Kamehameha, better known as "Prince Lot," has already left the Sandwich Islands on a visit to our coast. He goes first to Victoria, and thence comes to San Francisco. The sensible Americans at the Islands are exceedingly anxious that Lot shall be courteously treated here, as the King, his brother, never could quite forget that when traveling in the United States some years ago, he was often insulted on his color's account, and was once compelled to dine at the second table on a steamboat, or go hungry. The contrast between the treatment he received at the hands of Americans and of Englishmen was too great for human nature to overlook. Those who know him speak of Prince Lot as a gentleman of culture and ability.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant* has been making some stir at the Sandwich Islands, as her Commander was charged with the duty of overhauling the matters by which the salaried Consuls at Honolulu, Hilo and Lehaina have been making a so much better thing out of their offices than honestly might have been expected. Great abuses have been discovered—great for the latitude and longitude—but, compared with those close by Washington, which nobody is commissioned to investigate, so small that they seem hardly worth mentioning.

Things will never go quite right in Japan till Tommy and the Embassy get home. The Victoria *Gazette* of Sept. 15 says that the brig *Orbit* had arrived, in ballast, 31 days from Hakodadi. She went for "notions," but the Japs would make no bargains. Mexican dollars and American gold were at 50 per cent. discount. The French Minister at Jeddo had resigned, as he could not keep the Japs up to the treaty. All which may be taken with a grain of salt, no doubt. Wait till the Embassy gets back, and then the notions shall be forthcoming till the market is glutted.

We have the usual number of Medical Societies in town, all living in delightful Hippocratic harmony, you may be sure, but one of them is *alive*. I dropped into its last monthly session. Until the minutes of the preceding meeting had been finished, there was not a cross breeze or a contrary tide. But, then, up jumped a gentleman to a question of privilege. He was absent the night before, but this night his professional brother was absent whose remarks, as minuted by the Secretary, he thought might be construed into a personal affront. He argued both sides of the question of an affronting intent, and was summing up, about the close of his half-hour, when another gentleman rose to a point of order that the whole matter was irrelevant and frivolous, and, with the promise to renew the discussion at the next meeting, the man who didn't know whether he ought to feel aggrieved or not gave way. Next, a practitioner of considerable reputation detailed his unsatisfactory experience with a medicinal extract of which the books speak very highly. He could not doubt that the article was good, because he had obtained it from New-York, where the stringent laws against adulteration of medicines were faithfully enforced (!) So he concluded that, in California, said extract was of no value.

A German followed who thought he could explain the phenomenon. In the first place the extract alluded to was of no earthly value when properly prepared and fresh. In the second place he said there was not a ghost of a chance that when it was made it was not carelessly boiled down from worm-eaten, inert roots which were sent to New-York from some European port, as the refuse of the European market, and then worked up in New-York as the poorest article they could find there, but quite good enough for the California market. Then it grew mould at sea, ropy, as it crossed the equator, was adulterated possibly by our own apothecaries,—and what could you expect of it?

The next order was the recital of cases. A member said during the preceding week he had had a case of cholera, cholerine, or cholera morbus. With refreshing definitiveness he insisted that it was one or the other of these diseases, and told how he cured it. Up rose his neighbor and confessed that he had two precisely similar cases which he had treated successfully on an entirely different plan. A third did not believe there had been a case of cholera here for years. He had been so happy as to cure three persons lately whom some physicians would inevitably have insisted to have been sick with Asiatic cholera, but he did it by scrupulously refusing a consultation, burying them in mustard plasters and letting them alone. Very good treatment, said a fourth, but you ought to have given a gentle emetic to start the bile meanwhile. Gentlemen, said a fifth, there must be an awful state of the public health here, of which I was quite unaware. I went through a cholera season once in a cholera district. My next neighbor never had less than twenty cases a day, but somehow I never could see as much cholera as some folks. I think I lost as many patients as anybody, but they stubbornly insisted on having diseases of which I ought to have cured them, according to the writers on *materia medica*, while my more fortunate neighbor had nothing but cholera, of which any man had a right to die, and nobody to blame. But I find the less heroic I was in my treatment, the better-behaved was the disease. When I became courageous, and shoved in the calomel and opium, the disease was put upon its metal, and my poor patient was possessed with a very devil. The sixth spoke feelingly and impressively. I was in the mountains, said he. I had a patient that I very much wanted to live. I tried your emetics, and she grew worse. I tried doing nothing, and she grew desperate. I knew I ought to have given calomel at the start, but my counsel dissuaded me. I puttered, and waited, and puttered, and at midnight my wife was gone! Gentlemen, you kill your patients by such Fabian policy—by such cowardly treatment. And with such different tackle, some a world too long, and some a mile too short, they bobbed in the deep well for Truth, who coquetted with them all, but would bite at the hooks of none. GLAUCUS.

## THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

### Miscellaneous News from Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1860.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of Chilian Independence, and the festivities, beginning to-day, generally last three or four days. We were awakened this morning at sunrise by a salute from the fort, and we have another now at midday from the man-of-war. Good-bye to business of all kinds unlesss it be the business of diversion.

The American steamer *Nueva-Granada* has just arrived from the Atlantic. I suppose her destination will be to run on this coast, perhaps between the Peruvian ports.

The crew of an American vessel, the *Horsburg*, have arrived here from Juan Fernandez. Had been there 25 days. Their ship foundered close in shore. Had sprung a leak, which gained so upon them that they had to abandon her. She was bound to the United States from Callao, with guano. No lives lost. A Chilian brig took them off.

*La Esperanza* is the title of a new paper, of which the first number has just been issued.

It is rumored in private circles, though nothing has been said in the papers as yet, that the Government party and the opposition in all probability would combine on the same candidate for the next Presidential election, and that Gen. Bulnes will be the man. Some say they are sure of it. *Nous verrons.*

The American ship *Carrier Dove* is here. Great complaints prevail about cruel treatment of seamen on board. One has been discharged by the Consul on account of cruelty.

The Captain who first brought word of the newly-discovered island off the Chilian coast, made the following statement: "On the 23d of July we were surprised to see land not more than twenty miles to the eastward. The day was beautiful, and so clear that the Chilian coast could have been seen at a distance of sixty miles. All the crew saw it. The island seemed very white. Lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 37° 25′ W. We had it in sight till 5 P. M. At 3 P. M. the color of the water was perceptibly changed. The island was about fifteen miles long. Did not send a boat nor approach near the island, for fear of sunken rocks or shoals."

A Government vessel, upon this, was sent to look for the Island, but could not discover it. The captain then went out again, and has returned to corroborate his original statement. Some of his ship's company also corroborated it. An island, they say, they did see, about 15 miles long; latitude, 31° 30′ south, and longitude, 37° 30′ west.

It is now said that another Government vessel will go out to look for the island.

On the 2d instant the American ship *Washington Booth*, arrived from Baltimore in 99 days.

The American ship *Mary Glover*, sailed Aug. 31, for Caldera, dispatched by Vives & Co.; assorted cargo.

Don Manuel Cerda will shortly leave for Rome, in character of Chilian Minister plenipotentiary to the Roman Court. SOUTH PACIFIC.

## CHINA.

### Neglect of American Interests—The Anticipated Attack on the Taku Forts—Rumored Reverses of the Allies—The Rebellion.

We receive, by way of California, some fresh details of late China news.

The *China Mail* says that during late events at Shanghai the United States steamship *Hartford* called there with His Excellency, Mr. Ward, the Minister Plenipotentiary on board, flying the flag of Commodore Stribling. Would it be believed, adds the *Mail*, that when the Chinese inhabitants were flying from the city in thousands—when the stock of foreign imports was so great that go-down room could hardly be found for them—when the safety of the place depended on a handful of French and British troops—that this American man-of-war instead of remaining to protect United States citizens and the immense amount of property under their charge, actually left the port? Yet such is the incredible fact.

The *Free Press* says, the ship *Hartford*, flying the flag of Commodore Stribling, and having on board His Excellency, Mr. Ward, Minister Plenipotentiary, visited Shanghai a few weeks since, and actually left the port again to avoid the responsibility which might attend the due protection of American life and property.

The people of Hong Kong were daily expecting to hear of the opening of the war in the North. The *Press*, of Aug. 10, says:

"The advices from the Pechelee Gulf come down to the 26th ult., on which day the respective contingents left their places of rendezvous for the scene of action. That is to say, the French force left Chefoo in sixty-four vessels, large and small, all told; the British leaving Ta-lien-whan in upwards of two hundred vessels. They would arrive the day following, and it is supposed that something decisive would be done by the 1st inst. It is said that the point of debarkation will be Pehtang, which is about eight miles north of the Pei-ho, and is the place where the United States Envoy landed last year *en route* to Pekin. The reports of the reconnoitering parties were unfavorable, by reason of muddy ground in the vicinity of the Taku forts.

One British Regiment (the Ninety-ninth) was left behind at Ta-lien-whan. Another Regiment (the Loudiana) is left for the protection of Shanghai. About three hundred French, chiefly invalids, are left at Shanghai. There is a small force, British and French, left at Chusan. At Canton the British force greatly preponderates. The French force has been denuded of some of its strength by reinforcements sent to Saigon, where matters are in a critical state."

The Hong Kong *Register* of Aug. 11 says: "The first of August is generally believed to have been the day appointed for a combined attack upon the Taku forts, and every other subject of interest gives way to the anxiety felt to know the result of that important operation. Various and conflicting rumors are afloat, coming from Chinese sources, none of which are worth detailing in full. According to one wide-spread report, the forts had been taken, with very serious loss to the allies; according to another, that the allies had been repulsed with great loss. Probably neither report has the slightest foundation, though they have not been without effect upon the Chinese.

There was some ill-feeling between the British and French. The French demanded that the English forces in the invading army should not exceed their own, but this demand was abandoned on condition that the French should have the post of honor in leading the attack. The *Press* says the French alliance is universally deplored by the British of all classes in China. It is condemned on principle as being incongruous and embarrassing, and in detail as being impracticable and mischievous."

The *Press* adds—"It is said, but we cannot vouch for the fact, that as Baron Gros lost his wardrobe in the *Malabar*, the Earl of Elgin has agreed, in case of an interview with the Emperor being granted, to wear a shooting-jacket, canvas shoes, and a solar hat."

We read in the *Press*, of August 10: "The Chinese at Shanghai affirm that an Imperial army, one hundred thousand strong, has taken the field against the rebels. There are no indications whatever of such being the case, but quite the contrary. The insurgents remain in undisputed possession of Soochow, and clearly withdrew from the vicinity of Shanghai, to avoid a collision with foreigners. The Shanghai authorities, taking advantage of this, sent some troops to scour the neighborhood, and with the assistance of a body of about three hundred and fifty mercenary troops, consisting of Manila men, commanded by an American, some slight advantages were at first gained, but ultimately the insurgents prevailed, and drove the mandarin troops and mercenaries back with heavy loss. Nor is this the only indication of rebel successes, for a large quantity of silk has been stopped in transit at Shanghai, owing to the communications being in the hands of the insurgents; and it is likewise positively known that they have taken and burned the important market-town of Nanking, in the centre of the Tsatlee silk districts. The general supposition is that the rebels are moving on Hangchow.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—For Wednesday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 538, 570, 1328, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1636, 1638, 1642, 1392, 1594, 1648, 170, 737.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 85, 111, 112, 113, 114, 88, 105, 117, 59, 60, 116, 7, 74, 99, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 120.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 222½, 732, 764, 536, 581, 813, 805, 967, 814, 641, 901, 937, 684, 627½, 987, 828, 831, 818, 694, 991, 993, 995, 830, 832, 834.

### United States District Court.

*George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. The United States.*—The following is the substance of the testimony given on commission by Isaac V. Fowler in this case:

I am 42 years of age, and at present a resident of Havana, in the Island of Cuba. I am not at present engaged in any business.

I was Deputy-Postmaster of the United States of America, City of New-York, from May 1, 1853, until May 12, 1860, and acted in that capacity during that time.

I was first appointed by President Pierce about April 1, 1853, for a term of four years. I was reappointed by Mr. Buchanan in April, 1857, during a recess of the Senate, and was again appointed by him in the Spring or Summer of 1858, when my nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

After my first appointment by Mr. Buchanan, in 1857, a bond was given to the United States for the faithful performance or discharge of my duties, and forwarded by me to the Post-office Department, I think in May, 1857. I believe the penalty was $50,000. George Law, Oliver Charlick and Gustavus A. Conover were my securities.

I did not execute any other bond to the United States than the one in which Law, Conover and Charlick were my securities, during the term of my first appointment by Mr. Buchanan. In September, 1858, another bond for the faithful discharge of my duties as Deputy Postmaster, was executed to the United States, in the penalty of $75,000, with George Law and G. A. Conover as sureties.

In September, 1848, I saw Gustavus A. Conover to ask him to become surety for me upon a new bond as Deputy Postmaster of the City of New-York. This was the first interview I had with him on the subject, and my impression is it was at his house a day or two before the bond was executed. I asked him to be surety on my new bond with George Law and Oliver Charlick as the other sureties. He assented. I spoke of the bond which had been given in 1857, and told him I desired to give the same sureties on the new bond. I made an appointment to meet him at his own house to execute the bond.

On the evening of the 22d of September, 1858, I met Mr. Conover at his residence, when I was accompanied by Hon. Henry Hilton, for the purpose of having the bond executed before him, he attending at my request. I asked him as a favor to accompany me to the residence of the gentlemen who were to be my securities upon the bond which I had to give. At that interview a bond was produced by me, and was the usual bond given by Postmasters. I have examined a paper attached to this commission, which I believe to be a copy of the paper. The bond had seals upon it. Only my name was then signed opposite to the first seal. I do not remember when I signed, whether before I went to Mr. Conover's, or at his house. Conover signed and executed the bond at his house. I believe I commenced the conversation by stating that Mr. Hilton had kindly accompanied me for the purpose of having the bond properly executed. There was some further conversation before Mr. Conover executed the bond. It was to the effect that the bond was to be executed by the sureties on my previous bond, by Mr. Law, Mr. Conover and Oliver Charlick. I said, after its execution, that we would see Mr. Law and Mr. Charlick, and Judge Hilton said he would (after the others had executed the bond) fill in the blanks after he got home. After Mr. Conover executed the bond either Judge Hilton or I took the paper, I don't remember which. An oath was administered to Mr. Conover by Judge Hilton. It was the oath of justification. It was substantially read from the form printed on the bond. The bond was then taken by Mr. Hilton and myself, after being so signed and executed by Conover, to the residence of George Law. At the last above interview with Mr. Conover it was distinctly stated by me and understood between me and Conover, that Law and Charlick were to execute the bond, when Judge Hilton was to sign the certificate and whatever else was necessary, and redeliver the bond to me. There was no written agreement between Conover and myself in regard to Law and Charlick executing the bond; all the understanding was that which arose from our conversation, and that was distinctly understood both by me and Mr. Conover, as above stated.

He further testifies that he first spoke to George Law about becoming surety on the new bond at the Post-office, and spoke to Law about the bond substantially as he has testified in relation to Conover, and that he agreed with Law that he would come to Law's house with a Judge to have the bond executed; that he went to Mr. Law's house after the interview with Conover referred to; Henry Hilton was with him at that interview; the purpose was to have Mr. Law execute the bond before him, as a Judge; Mr. Law signed the bond and the affidavit of justification, and executed the bond; that Judge Hilton administered the oath to Mr. Law; that he asked Mr. Law if Mr. Charlick was in town; he said he believed he was; that he then said that Charlick's residence was not far off; that Mr. Law could execute the bond there, and that Judge Hilton and he would go to Mr. Charlick's house and get his signature, and that would complete the bond; that it was distinctly stated by him and agreed between him and Mr. Law that Charlick was to execute the bond and then the Judge was to write in the names and sign the certificate and justification and deliver it to him; that the bond was sent to him in the first place from the Post-office Department a considerable time before its execution; that a day or two after its execution by Law and Conover it was sent by him to the Department; that after it was signed by them and himself, the names of Law & Conover were written into the body, the certificate, and justification, by Judge Hilton; that after the interview with Law, he and Judge Hilton went to Charlick's house, and he was not at home but out of town; that a day or two after, when he called on Judge Hilton, for the bond, he saw the Judge write in the names and affix his own signature to it. Neither Geo. Law nor G. A. Conover ever authorized him to deliver the bond referred to, without its being executed by Oliver Charlick; nor did either of them ever consent to any such delivery; nor has he any reason to believe that either of them knew that it was delivered without such execution. That Law & Conover had executed a release of all claims on him before his examination; that Mr. Charlick having cheerfully consented to sign the bond in 1857, he felt justified in assuring Mr. Law and Mr. Conover that Mr. Charlick would again sign for him; that he called again on Charlick, but without seeing him, and having received from the Department a letter requesting that his official bond be immediately forwarded, he sent it to Washington by mail; that at that time he did not think that his sureties would ever be called upon, as he considered he had property and interest more than enough to pay his obligations; and knowing that the bond complied with the requirements of the law, he sent it forward.

### Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF PATRICK HENNESSEY FOR ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The District-Attorney, yesterday, at the opening of Court, moved on the case of Patrick Hennessey, indicted for arson in the first degree. The defendant, it appeared, had purchased, during the Fall of 1859, the grocery business carried on at No. 33 Goerck-street by Charles McKenna, who had insured his stock and fixtures in the National Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-street, for $600. Towards the end of February last, the defendant called at that Insurance office and asked for a transfer of the policy from McKenna's name to his own, and wished an increase of insurance. The Surveyor of the Company visited his premises, viewed his stock, found it less than the stock insured by McKenna, and declined to accede to the increase, but consented to insure the household furniture for $200. On Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, on the 26th of March, Policeman Poillon found the premises on fire, under circumstances which left no doubt that arson had been committed, and which tended strongly to inculpate the prisoner. The facts connected therewith were shown as follows, on the evidence:

*Henry Poillon* was sworn, and gave his testimony: I am an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct; I know the premises occupied in March last by the defendant; they are at No. 33 Goerck-street; on the morning of March 26 my attention was called to that building; it was between 1 and 2 o'clock; my attention was drawn to a smell like that of fat burning; I saw smoke coming out of the crevices of the door; I tried to get in, but the door was locked so that I could not; I went to Station-house and sent a squad of men down; at that time Hose Company No. 13 was at work on the fire; a gentleman in the rear house came out and assisted me to get in at the side door; this was before I went to the Station-house; I found under the stairs a large packing-box filled with light wood and coal, which had been kindled; the box was burned pretty well down, the stairs were burned up to the second floor, and the fire had burned the weather-boards on the adjoining house; I also found a basket filled with light wood and matches; it was placed in the centre of the store; that basket had not taken fire; some of the matches had burned and gone out; further on was a barrel, on the top of which was a sarsaparilla box, the compartments of which were filled with light wood, shavings and candles; there was a hole cut in the barrel; there was a firkin of butter, which had pine wood stuck in it; behind the counter I found a liquor cask, with a box beneath it, filled with light wood and matches; some of the matches had been lighted but had gone out; there was a feed bag with wood in it, which was all burnt up; there was little property in the store; I saw a few old herrings;—[objected to by defendant's counsel, but allowed by the Court]—some old boxes and barrels, but nothing in them; there were some papers in the cash-box, but no money; I went up stairs, and examined the bureau drawers; there was no clothing in them; on the walls there were a few pictures; there were two mattresses on the bedstead, but no bed-clothing; there was no wearing apparel of any description in the house; in a closet were half a dozen plates and cups; that was all I saw in the place; it appeared as if the tenant had cleared out, as if it were the 1st of May; there was nobody in the house.

The cross-examination of this witness was unimportant.

*Caroline Brown*, residing at No. 35 Goerck-street, the house adjoining that occupied by the defendant, and which took fire from the flames which escaped from defendant's premises, testified that the store kept by defendant had invariably been opened on Sundays previous to the day in question, but on that Sunday it was not opened; she saw defendant, at a late hour in the afternoon, and again in the evening, enter and leave the store; he was dressed differently on each occasion; she was positive that it was the defendant, and no other person.

*Annie Davis*, also a resident of No. 35 Goerck-street, gave similar testimony.

*Anthony Griffin*, who had been in Hennessey's employ, gave some testimony as to a key which had been found, but which did not appear to bear much upon the case.

*John S. Craig* deposed that he was the Surveyor of the National Fire Insurance Company, No. 52 Wall-street; that towards the end of February, defendant called at the office, and wished a policy of Insurance made out in the name of Charles McKenna, on the stock and fixtures of the grocery store, No. 33 Goerck-street, to be transferred to him, adding that, after purchasing the business from McKenna, he had increased the stock. Witness visited the store, viewed the stock, thought that so far from being increased, it was not so large as when McKenna made his insurance, and while he allowed the transfer, refused to increase the insurance. He, however, allowed defendant to insure his household furniture for $200, believing that the actual value of said furniture was $300.

*Alfred E. Baker*, the Fire Marshal, deposed that he was called to examine the premises No. 33 Goerck-street, occupied by the defendant; at the time he arrived the fire was extinguished; he found one or two policemen there; the back door had been knocked open; the body of the fire seemed to be at the back door, near the adjoining house, No. 35; there was a box containing coal and ashes; the fire extended up the stairs, and burned the weather-boards of the neighboring house; under the liquor counter I found a box with wood and matches in it; behind the counter there were marks of another burning, up the shelves at the back; there was a firkin of butter much exposed, the firkin charred and the butter melted; on the outside of the counter there were fine split wood and matches; did not see any communication between the fire at the back door and the other places where the charred wood was; [a lock and key produced] the key was given to me by the witness Griffin; the fire may have smouldered an hour before it broke out; [another key produced] I obtained this key from officer Poillon, which he said he found on the second floor under the carpet; I know W. A. Tierney, who was examined before the magistrate; I have made search for him for this trial and cannot find him; I was told he had gone to Troy; I had a conversation with Tierney about this key, in Hennessey's presence; (objected to by defendant's counsel, and objection sustained;) Hennessey stated at the examination that he gave it to his nephew (Tierney) to open the door on Monday morning.

The District-Attorney produced the barrel and the boxes, filled with finely split fire-wood, with candles and matches mixed. The candles had been lighted, but appeared to have gone out prematurely.

For the defence, *Dennis Mitchell* was called, who said he had known defendant since they were both small boys at school together; he remembered Sunday the 25th of March; defendant dined with him, and showed him a telegraphic dispatch purporting to have been sent from Albany, indicating that he must be in that city the next morning; he left the witness, house, as he said, to go to Albany.

*Michael Cabner* testified that he was at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Monday evening, March 26, Tuesday, 27th, and the morning of Wednesday, 28th, and saw defendant there; his (defendant's) wife had previously come there to be confined; their son was sick with the croup, and died on the night of the 26th; had known defendant for some time; his character was good.

*Charles McKenna* deposed that he kept a liquor-store in Goerck-street; had formerly kept the store occupied by defendant in March last; sold it out to him for $400; there was a lease of the premises; he had reduced the stock and insurance; it was a tenantable building, but had fallen off about a foot or eighteen inches from the adjoining house, No. 35; he could not swear to the value of the stock in the store when he sold out to defendant.

*William O'Keefe* was sworn, and gave the defendant a good character.

At this point the Court adjourned, on application of defendant's counsel, to enable them to examine witnesses who were on their way from Albany, but who had not arrived.

### The "Cocoaine" Trade-mark Case.

AN IMPORTANT SECRET.

*Joseph Burnett and another vs. Edward Phalon and another.*—In this case the plaintiffs obtained a judgment at Special Term enjoining the defendants from using the word "Cocoine" in the sale of their article of hair oil, upon the ground that it was an innovation of the word "Cocoaine," which the plaintiffs claimed they had adopted as a trade mark. The plaintiffs claimed damages, and to ascertain such damages, a reference to H. W. Robinson, Esq., was ordered. Upon the examination before the Referee, Joseph Burnett, one of the plaintiffs, was called as a witness in his own behalf, and endeavored to show a diminution of the sales of this article, and a consequent loss of profits. That the plaintiffs' profits were $1 40 per dozen bottles "Cocoaine" sold by them. Upon his cross-examination the witness stated that he got at the profits by estimating the cost of the materials, bottles, labor, &c., and deducting such gross amount from the sum realized upon a sale of the article. The witness was then asked what materials he calculated the costs upon? The witness refused to answer this question on the ground that it compelled him to divulge the component parts of which "Cocoaine" was made, which was a secret of considerable value to his firm. The Referee decided that the question was a proper one and required the witness to answer. And upon his refusal so to do, and as a penalty for such contempt, struck out so much of the plaintiff's claim for damages as was predicated upon a loss of profits upon sales made by them, and, after hearing further proofs, the Referee made his report, granting the plaintiff 6 cents damages. The plaintiff excepted to the report, and, upon argument, at Special Term, before Justice Pierrepont, the case was remanded to the Referee, the Justice allowing two exceptions made, that the Referee erred in deciding the plaintiff not bound to answer the question put to him, and also the exercise of the right of punishment for contempt in refusing to answer the question. From this decision the defendants appealed to the General Term, and in an elaborate opinion by Justice Hoffman, the Court held that the question put to the plaintiff was pertinent, and that he was bound to answer it, as the plaintiff sought to establish his claim by proving his loss of profits. That in such cases there was no exemption nor privilege allowed the witness, and in this respect the Referee was right in his decision. That the practice in such cases was to strike out the whole evidence of the witness for the refusal to answer a proper question, or upon the certificate of the Referee to apply to the Court to punish the witness if the party desired the evidence, and not for the Referee to strike out the plaintiff's claim for damages. The order made at Special Term, which allowed the exception to the punishment imposed by the Referee, was affirmed, but in other respects the order was reversed, without costs.

John Sherwood for plaintiff; E. W. Dodge for defendant.

### The Slave Ship Erie.

FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THE CASE.

United States Commissioner Morell, yesterday, resumed the examination of the case of the slaver *Erie*, Mr. Joachimssen appearing for the defendants, and the District-Attorney conducting the case for the Government. Wm. M. E. Warren, the mate of the vessel, was cross-examined by the District-Attorney, during which it appeared that the hail of the American steamer was answered in English; he did not know what was done with the ship's papers; Capt. Gordon did not say they were destroyed; witness kept the log-book on the outward passage; thirty-six pipes of rum were discharged in the Congo, and one hundred tons of ballast taken in; the negroes were not on board on the 6th of August; they sailed on the 7th; they were only twenty-four hours at sea when they were hailed by the *Mohican*; witness made no entries after the 6th, as he had nothing to do with the matter after that date; he did not haul out the flag; was on deck at the time it was done. Another book was presented, which was claimed by the witness as his private property. It contained essays and odes on all subjects, and eulogies in rhyme and blank verse on Washington, Jackson and Henry Clay, and religious dissertations. Describing a launch, the writer goes on to remark that "when a vessel is first launched into the water, it is impossible for any one to tell in what business she will be engaged." Witness said he did not belong to the United States.

Lieut. Dawnington stated that the vessel was seized on the 8th of August; the negroes were taken on board on the evening previous to the seizure; seven or eight Spanish seamen came on board at the Congo; there were also some passengers; the passengers they took out to Congo remained on board while the vessel was at Congo; there were two, viz: Capt. Hill and Mr. Antonio; these passengers came on board at Havana; Mr. Hill died at Congo, and Antonio remained on board. Witness did not know whether his name was in the ship's papers as of the United States. He was shown a paper, and witness said that he never wrote his name as of the United States. They were clothed with a patch of cotton cloth; they were not chained, and were not naked; they made no resistance; there were some very young children and some women among them; they had another flag besides the American, on board; no English or other national flag; the American flag was hoisted by a Spaniard, when the British ship overhauled them; could not tell from whose hands the vessel had changed; presumed it was transferred by Capt. Gordon to Capt. Hill, a Spaniard. The District-Attorney produced an affidavit, sworn to by Capt. Gordon, that the *Erie* had a trading cargo on board and was bound on a trading voyage, and that the vessel had not been sold.

The case was here adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

### Liability of Sheriffs for the Escape of a Prisoner.

*Elizabeth Dequene, Executor, &c. vs. John Orser, Sheriff.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendant damages for the escape of Benjamin Bloge, who had been taken into custody under an order of arrest.

The cause was tried before Judge Hilton at the Common Pleas, without a Jury, and a judgment for six cents given for the plaintiff—it appearing that the prisoner, against whom the plaintiff had obtained judgment, was insolvent.

The case was now before the General Term on appeal, the plaintiff contending that their judgment should have been equal to the judgment against Bloge. The argument was had and decision reserved.

Judah & Dickinson for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendants.

### An Insurance Case.

TO WHOM SHALL THE POLICY BE PAID.

*John W. Fowler vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—The plaintiff sued as the administrator of Simon V. Peabody, to compel the payment of a policy of insurance taken out by Messrs. Stanton & Thompson, on the ship *Knickerbocker*, as agents of Peabody, who was part owner of the vessel.

The defendants admitted the taking out of the policy, but averred that it was taken out by Stanton & Thompson as the agents of all the owners of the vessel, or nearly all, and that if they were compelled to pay this claim they would be liable in the same amount to all the other owners.

The case now came on for trial before Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, and the defendants asked the Court to settle the method of payment, and to what party. The Jury were directed to find a verdict for the plaintiff, reserving the questions of law for the opinion of the General Term.

Mann & Parsons for plaintiff; Townsend Scudder for defendants.

### Action to Recover Damages for an Assault.

A MAN EJECTED FROM THE CLARENDON HOTEL.

*Stephen J. Austin vs. Garret Kerner and John Birch.*—The plaintiff brought his action to recover damages for an assault alleged to have been committed upon him by the defendants, at the Clarendon Hotel, on the 15th of February last.

The plaintiff avers that, while sitting in the room of Sidney P. Ingraham (a Breckinridge candidate for the Assembly) on the day stated, the defendant, Birch, instigated by Kerner, forced him from the room and ejected him violently from the hotel.

The defence was, that the plaintiff had been a boarder of the hotel, and, the day before the occurrence, complained of and disputed a bill, and had been, in consequence, ordered to quit the hotel, which he had refused to do. The defendants aver that they used only sufficient force to eject a trespasser from their premises.

The case was tried before Justice Allen, in the Supreme Court, at Trial Term, and after consuming near two days was now concluded, and the jury instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

J. R. Whiting and Mr. Benedict for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard and J. J. Marbury for defendants.

### New Trial of an Old Case.

SUIT AGAINST HIRAM CRANSTON.

*Carnes & Haskell vs. Cranston, Judson et al.*—This is an old case, it having been in Court seven or eight years, and now comes back from the Court of Appeals, where the former judgment was reversed, for a new trial.

Cranston and Judson were formerly partners in the business of hotel keeping, and were proprietors of the New-York Hotel. Judson became involved, and assigned his interest in the partnership to Cranston, who became responsible for a portion of Judson's debts, as a partial consideration. The plaintiffs were creditors of the defendant Judson, and brought their action against Cranston, Judson and others concerned, alleging that this assignment was made to hinder and delay Judson's creditors. Justice Duer held that there was no fraud.

After going the rounds of the Courts, the issue was now again before Justice Hoffman at Special Term of the Superior Court, for trial, and is still pending.

D. D. Field for plaintiffs. Horace F. Clark for defendant, Cranston.

### Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Notes of issue for the November Term of this Court must be filed on or before the 27th inst., and state whether a demurrer or not a demurrer.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Northup et al. vs. Bunn.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

*Lee vs. Mott.*—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bosworth, J.—*Treadwell vs. Stebbins.*—An allowance of 5 per cent. ordered on the verdict, under Section 309 of the Code.

Hoffman, J.—*Howard vs. Raymond.*—Costs adjusted on appeal at $25.

*Byoss vs. Smith.*—Order to be settled on two days' notice.

The Right of Private Companies to Carry Letters in Cities.—At the conclusion of the argument in the Circuit Court on Tuesday, in the case of the United States against Kochersperger and others, it was intimated by the Judges that the injunction prayed for by the Government to restrain "Blood's Dispatch" from delivering local correspondence in this city as heretofore, would *not* be granted. This suit, it will be remembered, grew out of the late order of the Postmaster-General declaring the streets and highways of the city of Philadelphia to be post roads, under authority of an Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1851. Under this order it was claimed by the Government that our streets were subject to all the provisions of the statutes governing post roads, and as one of these provisions prohibits every person but the Postmaster-General from setting up any foot or horse post on a post road, it was held that "Blood's Dispatch Post" was illegal and must be suppressed. The city postmaster accordingly gave notice, on the 17th of July, of the intention of the Postmaster-General to "rigidly enforce the laws against all private carriers or expresses" after the 1st of August ensuing. Notwithstanding this order, Blood's Dispatch, after consulting counsel, continued its business in the usual way. The District-Attorney for the United States then filed a complaint in the Circuit Court against the owners of the Dispatch, and prayed the Court to restrain them from carrying letters over the Government post-roads. To this the counsel for the Dispatch demurred, mainly upon two grounds—first, that the true intent of the Act of 1851, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to establish post-routes in cities, is to facilitate the operation of conveying letters *to* the Post-office by means of branch offices and boxes, and not to establish such post-roads as would prohibit private dispatches from *delivering* local correspondence; and, second, that if it is the intent of that act to authorize the Postmaster-General to establish such post-roads, that it is unconstitutional, because the power to establish post-roads being lodged by the Constitution in Congress, it cannot be delegated by that body to the Postmaster-General or any one else. Upon these two points there was quite an interesting argument by the counsel on both sides, the respondents, however, appearing to have the advantage.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 18.*

Desperate Attempt to Escape from the Illinois State Penitentiary.—On Friday a gang of six desperate Penitentiary convicts in the quarry adjoining the prison at Joliet, took advantage of the passing out at the gate of some visitors, seized the guard, knocked him down with a hammer, wrested the musket from him, and scampered off. The guard immediately regained his feet, overtook the convicts, and, after a severe struggle, recovered his musket. He had a six-shooter in his pocket, drawing which, he shot two of the convicts in the legs, disabling them; two others returned immediately on their own accord, and the two others escaped to the woods, but were recaptured last evening. There were thirty convicts at work in the quarry at the time, under two guards. Fortunately the other guard succeeded in preventing the other convicts from witnessing the proceedings in the other part of the quarry, and thus prevented them from joining in the rebellious movement, which, in that case, might have resulted more seriously to all concerned.—*Chicago Journal, Saturday.*

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 23.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Kentucky St. 6's | 104 | 40 | Amer. Exch. Bk. | 104 |
| 27,000 | Tenn. St. 6's, '90 | 90 | 50 | Mich.S&N.I.R...b30 | 18 |
| 13,000 | Virginia State 6's | 90 | 250 | do | 17 |
| 3,000 | Missouri State 6's | 77 | 50 | do...s15 | 17 |
| 7,000 | Louisiana St. 6's | 99⅛ | 350 | do | 17¼ |
| 4,000 | Cal. State 7's | 93½ | 150 | M.So.&N.I.GtdSt'k | 42 |
| 35,000 | Mich. So. 2M.Bs | 60 | 100 | do...b60 | 42½ |
| 500 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs. | 96 | 200 | do | 41⅞ |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 102 | 950 | do | 41⅞ |
| 105 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 91 | 25 | do [illegible] | 42½ |
| 105 | do | 91⅛ | 50 | Panama Railroad | 123 |
| 50 | do...s30 | 91 | 585 | do | 122⅞ |
| 100 | do...s60 | 92 | 50 | do...s30 | 122⅞ |
| 50 | do | 91¼ | 100 | do...b10 | 123 |
| 150 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 85 | 100 | La C. & M. R. | 1⅛ |
| 100 | do | 84⅞ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 78¼ |
| 480 | do | 84⅛ | 450 | do | 78 |
| 200 | do | 84⅞ | 100 | do | 77¾ |
| 350 | do | 84¼ | 575 | do | 77⅞ |
| 1200 | do | 84 | 100 | do...s60 | 77½ |
| 550 | do | 84⅛ | 150 | do...b30 | 78 |
| 100 | do...b60 | 85 | 150 | do...b60 | 79 |
| 50 | do...b30 | 85 | 50 | do...s15 | 77⅛ |
| 650 | do...s60 | 84 | 1350 | Gal. & Chicago R. | 73 |
| 700 | do...s30 | 84 | 100 | do...b4 | 73 |
| 200 | Erie Railroad | 36 | 200 | do...s10 | 73 |
| 200 | do...s10 | 36⅛ | 200 | do | 72⅞ |
| 400 | do | 36⅛ | 200 | do...s10 | 72⅞ |
| 750 | do | 36¼ | 100 | do...b30 | 73 |
| 200 | do...b30 | 36⅛ | 200 | do...b10 | 73 |
| 100 | do...b60 | 37 | 100 | do...b60 | 73½ |
| 350 | do...s30 | 36 | 200 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 37 |
| 850 | Hudson Riv. R. | 58 | 100 | do | [illegible] |
| 328 | do | 57½ | 100 | do | [illegible] |
| 100 | do | 57¾ | 2950 | do | [illegible] |
| 200 | do...b60 | 58½ | 10 | do | [illegible] |
| 100 | do...s30 | 57 | 100 | do...s30 | 35⅞ |
| 100 | Har. Railroad | 16⅝ | 1050 | do | 35⅞ |
| 400 | do | 16⅛ | 600 | do | 36 |
| 100 | do | 16⅝ | 700 | do | 35¼ |
| 200 | do | 16 | 1350 | Chic. & Rock I. R. | 68 |
| 600 | Harlem R. Pfd | 42 | 50 | do...s30 | 68 |
| 100 | do...s15 | 41½ | 250 | do...s10 | 68¼ |
| 300 | Reading R...s10 | 44 | 200 | do | 68⅛ |
| 900 | do | 44¼ | 200 | do | 68⅞ |
| 200 | do...s60 | 44 | 150 | do...s15 | 68 |
| 50 | do | 44 | 100 | do...s10 | 68 |
| 14 | do | 43¾ | 50 | do...b60 | 69 |
| 200 | do...b20 | 44½ | 100 | do...b30 | 68½ |
| 300 | Mich. Cen. R. | 63 | 100 | Chi., B. & Q. R. | 86 |
| 50 | do...s10 | 63 | 100 | do...s10 | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do...s30 | 63 | 275 | do | 85½ |
| 100 | do...s30 | 63¼ | 100 | do | 85¾ |
| 200 | do | 63¼ | 100 | do...s30 | 85⅞ |
| 50 | do | 63½ | 100 | do...s30 | 86 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Virginia State 6's | 90 | 150 | Mich. Cen. R...s30 | 63⅞ |
| 5 | Pac. Mail SS. Co. | 91⅛ | 25 | do | 64 |
| 450 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 84¼ | 200 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 37 |
| 200 | do...b15 | 84¼ | 100 | do...b30 | 37 |
| 50 | do...s10 | 84⅛ | 150 | do...b60 | 37⅛ |
| 100 | do | 84⅛ | 500 | do | 36⅞ |
| 200 | do...b10 | 84⅛ | 100 | do | 36⅝ |
| 100 | do...s10 | 84 | 100 | do...s30 | 36⅞ |
| 300 | Erie Railroad | 35¼ | 350 | Mh.S.&N.Ia.G.Stk. | 42 |
| 200 | do | 35⅛ | 100 | do...s30 | 42 |
| 200 | do...s30 | 35 | 150 | do...s60 | 41¾ |
| 100 | do | 35¼ | 100 | Ill.Cen.R.Scrip.s15 | 78 |
| 200 | Har. R. Preferred | 42 | 900 | do | 78 |
| 20 | do | 43 | 100 | do...b60 | 79 |
| 100 | Reading Railroad | 44⅞ | 100 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 73⅛ |
| 200 | do...b60 | 45⅞ | 50 | do...s10 | 73 |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | 15 | 250 | do | 73 |
| 250 | do | 15¼ | 100 | do | 72⅞ |
| 150 | do | 15⅞ | 300 | Chic. & R. Isl. R. | 68 |
| 100 | Hud. River R. | 57⅛ | 200 | do | 67¼ |
| 50 | do...s30 | 57¾ | 100 | do...b10 | 68 |
| 200 | do | 58 | 50 | Chic.,B.&Qn.R..s10 | 85⅜ |
| 100 | Mich. So.& N.Ia.R. | 17⅞ | 250 | do | 86 |
| 200 | do | 18 | 100 | do...b60 | 87 |
| 50 | do...s10 | 18 | 50 | do...s30 | 85¾ |

Tuesday, Oct. 23—P. M.

The depression in the Stock Market conensued through the dealings to-day, and the additional fall in prices is best illustrated by the authorized quotations of the Brokers, at the breaking up of the Second Board on Monday at 3½ o'clock, and this afternoon at the same hour, as follows:

| | Mon. | Tues. | | Mon. | Tues. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginias | 90¼ | 90 | Michigan Cent'l. | 64¼ | 63½ |
| Missouris | 77¼ | 76¾ | Michigan South'n | 19 | 18⅛ |
| Pacific | 91¾ | 92 | Michigan Guar. | 44½ | 42 |
| Central | 85⅝ | 84⅛ | Illinois Central | 79¾ | 77⅞ |
| Erie | 37⅛ | 35½ | Toledo | 39¼ | 36¾ |
| Hudson | 60¼ | 58 | Rock Island | 69¾ | 67¾ |
| Harlem | 18⅛ | 15¾ | Galena | 74 | 73 |
| Harlem Pref. | 44¼ | 42¼ | Burlington | 87 | 86 |
| Reading | 45½ | 44⅛ | Mich. South. 2d | 61¼ | 60 |
| Panama | 123½ | 123 | Ill. Central Bs. | 96 | 95½ |

There were intermediate sales through the day, at lower figures on several of the speculative Shares than the first quotations; Central at one time was done at 83¾, Toledo at 35, Michigan Southern at 17, Hudson at 57, seller 30 days, Illinois Central at 77½, Reading at 44, Michigan Southern at 17, Michigan Guaranteed at 41½, and Burlington at 85 ℘ cent. The pressure to sell was quite general at the early Board, but the low quotations made in consequence attracted some orders to buy on the Street, between the regular sessions of the Brokers, and these were continued to some extent at the Second Board. The amount of business on the printed sales is barely above the usual average of late, while the decline since this day week has been both heavy and precipitate, equal on Central to 5 ℘ cent.; Erie, 3; Hudson, 5¼; Harlem, 5½; Harlem Preferred, 8; Reading, 3; Michigan Central, 5; Michigan Southern, 2; Toledo, 9¼; Illinois Central, 6; Galena, 4¼, and Rock Island, 3½. There was a partial improvement in the tone of the market at the close of the day, and apparently less excitement among the speculators on the Street. The fall to-day and yesterday is variously ascribed to the eagerness of the *Bears* to extend their *short* contracts on the political agitation and to the disposition of some of the *Bulls* to close out their *long* contracts, as made earlier in this month or in September, as the same falls due. The State Stocks were not actively dealt in. The new Federal Loan awarded yesterday is not yet formally called up at the Board of Brokers. For the Fives of 1874, 102½ ℘ cent. was bid.

The quiet and ease in the Money Market afford a striking contrast to the feverishness of the Stock Exchange. The rates are 6@7 ℘ cent., with only a moderate demand from the Stock circles, and scarcely a fair offering, outside of Bank, of strictly prime paper. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Africa* to-morrow are lower on London for first-class Bankers than by any previous packet this season; the quotation, on actual sales, is 108½@108¾ ℘ cent. The California steamer delivered this morning the San Francisco Gold remittance of the 30th September, amounting to $810,225. The Exports of Domestic Produce from the port of New-York this week are again large, amounting, exclusive of Specie, to the following comparative figures:

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $1,261,289 | $1,207,574 | $2,007,047 |
| Previously reported | 50,481,920 | 52,529 503 | 75,434 384 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $51,743,209 | $53,737,077 | $77,506,431 |

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

"We notice that the Artizans' Bank has published its statement this week, in the official paper. It is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average Loans and Discounts | $1,214,881 |
| Average Specie | 324 |
| Average Circulation | 99,836 |
| Average Deposits | 270,057 |

There must be some mistake in this. With a capital of $600,000, deposits to the amount of $270,000, and stock pledged for circulation to the amount of $100,000, how is it possible to have a discount line of $1,200,000?"

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts | $313,994 |
| Payments | 133,782 |
| Balance | 4,461,143 |

The Receipts for Customs, $113,000.

### Panama Company.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

A brace of articles in the money columns of one of your cotemporaries, apparently manipulated there by one who has sold largely of Panama Railroad Stock "short," evidence in the writer so little knowledge of the business of the road and its prospects, or else are so intentionally false in their statements and deductions that I cannot forbear to make a few comments on them.

The first article says that "the directors, in the latter part of 1859, voted the usual 6 ℘ cent. (semi-annual) dividend, with the distinct understanding that thereafter they would divide 20 ℘ cent. per annum. At the time these intentions were announced, New-Granada was at peace and her people were busily engaged in collecting bark, hides, &c., to be transported over the Panama Railroad; a bargain had been concluded with an agent of the New-Granadian Government for an extension of the lease; the California business was very large indeed. All this changed so soon afterward, that, when the last dividend was paid, the directors did not even care to allude to the subject of the proposed increase." The writer then goes on to attribute this change in the prospects of the road to the war in New-Granada, "which has checked business and stopped the gathering of bark, cochineal, hides, drugs, &c., which are the produce of the country, *and on which the road depends for its freighting business*,—the decline in the passenger trade to California,—the best emigrants now crossing the Plains,"—and that "there are only fifteen years left of the lease of the Panama Railroad, when it reverts to the New-Granadian Government."

The second article reiterates the assertions of the first. The writer says that Mr. HOADLEY, the President of the Company, "labors to prove that the freight traffic derived from the New-Granadian Confederation is only 1 ℘ cent. of the whole business of the road;" and then seeks to lead him into a contradiction by quoting from a card in which M. H. "showed that the Panama Road was independent of the California business, and that its mainstay was the traffic it had built up in New-Granada *and the adjacent countries*—a traffic which he now insinuates is a mere nominal part of the business of the road." The writer concludes with the following flourish: "Whether, in its peculiar position, with a war waging around it, exposed to a variety of accidents incidental to a tropical climate, three rival routes to be opened sooner or later, and a large amount of capital invested in that most precarious sort of property, ocean steamers," etc., etc.

Let us examine these statements. First, the whole amount of goods, the products of New-Granada, that has annually been sent across the railroad is 6,000 bales bark, 10,000 hides, and 200 tons shells, the freight on which does not exceed $25,000, and even this small item will not be materially decreased by the revolution. Six out of the eight New-Granadian States produce nothing, absolutely, which goes over the railroad, their outlet being on the Atlantic. The reader will perceive that the words "and the adjacent countries," set Mr. HOADLEY's two statements, which the writer looks upon as a contradiction, all right, and make them perfectly consistent with each other, and he will see this the more clearly when he knows that we have five steamers each month and several sailing vessels bringing freight, passengers, mails and specie from these "adjacent countries" for transportation across the Panama Railroad, and seven steamers a month and many sailing vessels from Europe and the United States with goods for the same countries.

No bargain "had been concluded with an agent of the New-Granadian Government for an extension of the contract" in 1859; and even if no extension of the grant can be had at a reasonable rate, the stockholders will not have great cause to complain of their profits. The sinking fund of 2 ℘ cent. on the capital will pay in the fifteen years the difference between $5,000,000, for which the Company would have to sell, and the $6,750,000 which the road stood them on the 1st January, 1860—the Steamship Stock of $650,000 being deducted from the $7,400,000, reducing it to that sum; while 12 ℘ cent., and probably more, on their investment for fifteen years would leave very fair profits on the stock, even if purchased at 135 or 140; and were the road situated in the United States, instead of being in a foreign country, it would bring more than those figures in the market. But with fifteen years before them, in which to operate with a Government always in need of money, no doubt the Company will obtain an extension on favorable terms. At any rate, no other Company can afford to pay so much for an extension as the present Company can, for it holds quite a large amount of property independent of the road, which any other Company would have to purchase of them.

The receipt from passengers in 1859 was $1,068,832; in 1858 it was $743,573. This great increase arose from the fact that during the greater portion of 1859 VANDERBILT kept up a fierce opposition against the regular companies on the Panama route,—both taking steerage passengers as low as $30 to $40 through from New-York to California, of which sum the Railroad got $25. But compare the present year, 1860, with 1858, and it will be found there is no falling off in passengers. In 1857 the passengers paid $698,250.

"The best emigration goes over the Plains," says the writer. It matters little to the Panama Company whether it carries the "best" or the worst of the emigration, as a poor man pays just as much for his ticket over the road as a rich one does. And it is very doubtful in my mind if the Railroad Company would get $100,000 a year more if there was no way at all for a man to get to California over the Plains. At any rate the Company will not be sorry to know that the travel over the Plains shall increase by thousands yearly instead of by hundreds—for the greater the populations in our Western Empire the greater will be the freight business of the Panama Railroad, both to the North and South Pacific. I believe that the Company do not expect to carry for a great length of time from 30,000 to 40,000 passengers a year, as heretofore—but it *does* expect to gain yearly in freight what it loses in passengers, and quite a big per centage over. In 1857, the freights, including mails, specie, etc., amounted to $607,587,—in 1858 to $762,500,—in 1859 to $821,610,—in 1860 the increase in freights over 1859 have been over $9,000 per month, or in the same average ratio of increase. At this rate, in ten years the increase on freight alone will be as great as the whole income of the road amounted to in 1859. Or, in other words, the Company could divide easily 20 ℘ cent. a year off of freight alone. Besides, the passenger business to South and Central America, which is quite an item, is rapidly increasing. The freight from the South coast is monthly increasing; from Liverpool, HOLT's steamers and HAMILTON's sailing vessels are unable to take all the freight that is offering for the Pacific *via* Panama—the arrangement for giving through bills of lading from Liverpool to any point on the North or South Pacific, is increasing the trade so rapidly that Mr. HOLT will soon run a monthly instead of a bi-monthly line.

As to the three "rival routes to be opened sooner or later," the experience of the Panama Company has been that its business was comparatively as great when the Nicaragua and Tehauntepec routes were open as when they were closed. Competition generally doubles the number of passengers, and does not decrease the price on the railroads, while no long land and river route like the Nicaragua and Tehauntepec, with their half dozen transhipments, can take from a short land route, like the Panama, any appreciable quantity of freight. Beside, the Panama Railroad is *un fait accompli*—while many millions, which can never be forthcoming, and many years of time, must be occupied in making a rival Isthmus route to it, even for passengers; and passengers alone can never pay *any* route.

The capital which the Panama Railroad invested in steamships, "a most precarious sort of property," is $500,000 in the Collins steamers and $175,000 in the steamships *Guatemala* and *Columbus*, the latter making money for themselves beside contributing largely to the business of the railroad. The former can be sold any day for a large premium on their cost to the Company.

Therefore, I do not think, with the writer of the aforesaid money article, that "holders of ten, fifteen and twenty shares, who rely upon their dividends for a living, should be warned in time and avail themselves of the present premium in selling out"—but that they should rather be warned to hold on to their stock and not be swindled out of a good safe income, that a few speculators and gamblers, who have sold "short," may realise a greater profit or suffer a less loss.

F. W. R.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania States Fives, 96⅞; Reading Railroad, 22¼; Morris Canal, 64¼; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 12,328 bbls. Flour, 934 bbls. Corn Meal, 209,898 bush. Wheat, 115,556 bush. Corn, 3,648 bush. Rye, 48,000 bush. Barley, 1,200 bush. Malt, 37,920 bush. Oats, 193 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,115 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in slack request at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales, 5,200 bales Middling Uplands at 11⅝c., and other grades proportionately, ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, at drooping prices, yet the demand has not been very active, either for home use or for export. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bbls., including superfine State, mainly at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90, ℘ bbl.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 30 | @ | $5 40 |
| Extra State | 5 45 | @ | 5 60 |
| Superfine Western | 5 30 | @ | 5 40 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 60 | @ | 6 20 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 70 | @ | 6 40 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 70 | @ | 5 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd. | 5 80 | @ | 5 90 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 70 | @ | 5 80 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 00 | @ | 7 25 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 6 00 | @ | 7 25 |

Southern is plenty and heavy. The reported sales comprise 1,500 bbls. in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 85@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, but at drooping prices. Shippers have been the principal buyers. We have heard of sales of 198,000 bushels, including white Canada at $1 55; white Western at $1 45@$1 53, with small lots at $1 55@$1 58; amber Western, on private terms; red Western, $1 35@$1 35½; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, part $1 28; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 26@$1 27; Racine Spring at $1 26; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 25; white Long Island on private terms; Red State at $1 37½; white Kentucky, part at $1 55@$1 56 ℘ bushel. Corn tends downwards. Sales 115,000 bushels, chiefly at 70c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 76c. for yellow Northern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 80c.@81c. ℘ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is in demand, and is firm; sales 37,000 bushels, including Canada West at 83c.@86c.; Canada East, at 80c.@82c., and State at 76c.@79c. ℘ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada at 39c.@39½c.; Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39c.@40c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in good request, including new, at 28c.@36c., and old at 17c.@22c., ℘ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been made of 230 tons Scotch Pig, at $22@$23 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at old figures.

MOLASSES—The transactions have been unimportant, yet prices are quoted steady.

OILS—Linseed is inactive and depressed, at 57c.@58c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales, in Providence, 38,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 8,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 5⅝c.; 14,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5½c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5⅜c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 60, 5¼c.; 10,000 pieces, 56 by 60, 5⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 30@$19 37½; new Prime, at $14 37@$14 62 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is in moderate demand; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 325 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western. ℘ ℔. Cheese is inquired for at 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

RAISINS—Have been more freely dealt in, including Layer at $2 50@$2 55, and Bunch at $2 40@$2 42½ ℘ box.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 7,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand good, and prices are advancing. Sales 29 hhds. Marysville, 7c.@12c.; 237 bbls. Havana, 30c.@75c.; 248 bbls. Yara and 100 bbls. Cuba, on private terms, with 191 cases Seedleaf, 4½c.@22c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. at 23½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—More activity, chiefly in grain freights, was reported to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¼d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ℘ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bushel; Hops, ⅝d.@¾d. ℘ ℔.

### Live Stock Markets.

The cattle-dealers were loud in their complaints of the market yesterday. Many of them were certainly losing money, having paid too much for their cattle, as the market proved. It was emphatically one of the dullest Tuesdays of the season, and there was little prospect of a better trade to-day, for, in addition to over 4,100 beeves already yarded, a few hundred more are expected this morning from a delayed train upon the Erie Road. The cattle were of fair quality—some of them very nice, fat steers, but excepting a few isolated cases, 9c. ℘ ℔., net weight, was all that could be obtained. Taking the actual allowance of weight conceded to butchers, the market shows a decline of ¼c.@½c. ℘ ℔. The fact is, we are having too many cattle for the present season. Vegetables are abundant and cheap, poultry is beginning to come in, and mutton and pork are sought after, so that the 5,500 beeves per week received for six weeks past, proves to be more than can easily be disposed of, even at low rates.

### Sales of Real Estate, Oct. 23, 1860.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 lots n. s. 62d-st., 125 ft. east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.5 feet, each | $3,000 |
| 2 lots s. s. 63d-st., 128 ft. east of 5th-av., each 25 by 100.5 feet, each | 3,000 |
| 1 lot s. w. cor. Av. A and 82d-st., 25.8 by 106.6 feet | 1,050 |
| 1 lot adjoining, 25.6 by 106.6 | 680 |
| 2 lots e. s. 1st-av., 51.2 s. of 82d-st., ea. 25.6 by 106.6, each | 900 |
| 2 lots in rear on street 25 by 102.2 feet, each | 705 |
| 1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102.2 feet | 655 |
| 1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102.2 feet | 625 |
| 2 lots n. w. cor. 82d-st. and 1st-av., each | 900 |
| 2 lots in rear on street, each 25 by 102.2 feet, each | 810 |
| 1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102 2 feet | 760 |
| 1 lot adjoining, 25 by 102.2 feet | 750 |

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A middle-aged woman, named MARY DIETRICH, died on Thursday last at the Almshouse, of hydrophobia. She was a German woman, and earned her living by washing. While hanging out clothes about a month ago, she was bitten on the arm by a pet dog. The wound was cauterized by a physician, but it seems without success, for on Wednesday last, the woman was seized with spasms at the sight of water. She continued to get worse, and was taken to the Almshouse, where she lingered in agony for about twelve hours, when she died. In her paroxysms, she bit the flesh from her fingers to the bone, before death put an end to her sufferings. The case was a most distressing one throughout.—*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 23.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

### JAPANESE GOODS.

Just received, a little lot of
JAPANESE ARTICLES,
consisting of some very beautiful
LACQUERED TEA TRAYS,
COVERED PUNCH BOWLS, &c., &c.
WHISTLING CUPS WITH TURTLE,
in Porcelain, very beautiful, and curious
FLOATING TURTLE CUPS,
and a variety of articles in their very beautiful
PORCELAIN,
With a complete stock of
CHINA GLASS.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway.

### PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.

For shipping or family use. They are white, meally, large, fine-flavored, and warranted to keep one year.

Samples may be seen and orders left at the Agency, No. 4 Erie buildings, Duane-st., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., Pellham Farm, Esopus P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

M. A. I. LYNCH,
Commission Merchant.

### MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS

of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW Methodist Church now being erected on 1st-st., near 6th-av., (Prof. MATTISON'S,) will be laid TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Comfortable seats will be provided on the main floor of the building, and Drs. TYNG, DOWLING, BURCHARD, THEODORE TILTON, of the *Independent*, and others, will participate in the services. The public generally are invited.

THE GOMEZ PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—The best article ever manufactured for submarine and land blasting. For information apply to the Commissioners Central Park, New-York. For military and naval purposes nothing can compete with it. E. GOMEZ, Nos. 89 Bleecker and 180 Mercer-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

DO NOT DYE YOUR HAIR.—MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair and whiskers to their original color, without dyeing. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FASHIONABLE DINNERS COOKED, AND lessons given in cooking at home or out, on reasonable terms. Address E. WHYTE, No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH, (Dr. Hawks',) very desirably situated in the south transept. Apply to J. VAN NAMEE, counselor-at-law, No. 6 Wall-st.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF NEW-YORK TIMES, March 17, 1859, one copy, April 9, 1859, for which a good price will be given. Apply at Subscription desk, this office.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The first Annual Meeting of the American Church Missionary Society will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24. The business meeting will take place in the chapel at 5 P. M., and the exercises of the Anniversary in the church, at 7½ o'clock, when the Report will be presented, and addresses will be delivered by Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Caxton, of Rochester, N. Y.; and Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Baltimore, Md.

An annual contribution of $3 constitutes a person a member of the Society, and a contribution of $100 constitutes a person a life-member.

S. H. TYNG,
H. ANTHON,
H. DYER,
H. WEBSTER,
Committee of Arrangements.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—FOOT OF TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—An introductory address to the course of lectures to be delivered to the medical students of this City, at this Hospital, during the ensuing Winter, will be made by Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, at 1½ P. M. THIS DAY, in the Lecture-room of the Hospital. Prof. V. MOTT and Dr. B. W. MCCREADY will make some remarks in behalf of the Medical Board of the Institution, and Hon. SIMEON DRAPER in behalf of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. The profession and students are invited to be present.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will take place on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M., at Mr. Delmonico's, Chambers-st. Members are requested to attend.

A. DE COMEAU, Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE at cutting Stencil Work. Large and small steel dies, whole letters, two alphabets, figures and border tools, with sixteen chisels and gouges for large work, with a quantity of stock sufficient to retail for $150. Square, compass, finishing plate, polishing brush, framer, shears, smoothing-stones, die-case, curve pattern, sample designs, hammer and block, with recipe for indelible ink and mercantile stencil ink; all necessary instructions for cutting stencil frames, making stencil brushes, and in short, the whole system of carrying on the stencil business at wholesale, with sufficient stock and tools of every description, warranted perfect, or exchanged at any time free for new. This whole outfit, entire and complete, is furnished for $10. Dies all patented.

The American Stencil Tool Works, at Springfield, Vermont, have a cash fund of $20,000 invested exclusively in the manufacture of Stencil Tools, having the largest and most valuable water-power in the State, with a wheel of 75-horse power, affording customers infinite advantages.

Samples and particulars free. Address A. J. FULLAM, (Patentee and Proprietor,) No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Boston; No. 212 Broadway, New-York; or Springfield, Vermont.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A business which has been established for the last seventeen years; store well fitted up, and a first-rate set of customers, presenting an unusual chance for a man of moderate means to commence business with and to make money. Address Box No. 1,901 Post-office.

## FURNITURE.

### BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—I wish to purchase, say about $1,000 or $1,200 worth of furniture, (medium quality.) Any family about breaking up can find a cash customer by addressing a line to LYMAN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office. N. B.—Would like it on or before Nov. 1.

A FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED OR grained suite of chamber furniture for $25, in all colors and styles. Also bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., two doors from Canal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors—warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, 22D INST., AT the anniversary celebration of Metropolitan Lodge at the Cooper Institute, a Master Mason's LAMBSKIN APRON, trimmed with light blue moire-antique, with silk girdle and tassels, valued by the late owner as the gift of a kind friend. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the care of MARTIN & RUNYON, mantillas, No. 299 Broadway, near Duane-st.

LOST—A NOTE FOR $205 73, AT EIGHT MONTHS, dated June 15, 1860, made by Joseph Cate, payable to his own order, and indorsed by Henry Whinfield. All persons are cautioned against negotiating such note as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with the owner, No. 138 East Broadway.

LOST.—A CANARY BIRD FROM NO. 76 READE-st. If returned before 11 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, a reward of $3 will be paid.

## MILLINERY.

### MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

For sale, a house in 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Location suitable for the dress-making and millinery business. Apply to

JOHN R. WILLIS,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

## STATIONERY.

### THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

## DRY GOODS.

### LACE CURTAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering to the wholesale and retail trade,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Their large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES, AT LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

### LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS,

BLACK AND COLORED, suitable for Jewelry-box and Flower Manufacturers, Milliners,
Dressmakers, &c.
FALL IMPORTATION NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

### FANCY SILKS,

AT 50 AND 60 CENTS PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM
75 CENTS AND $1 PER YARD.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

### FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 22,
1,200 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS
At $1 each,
GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION
AND WELL WORTH ATTENTION,
AT NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

### BALMORAL SKIRTS

in great variety at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO'S.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

### MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES POPLINS, REPS, OTTOMANS, VELOURS, and the various new makes of goods adapted for Winter.
Perhaps the most varied and CHEAPEST MOURNING STOCK now in this City.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

### CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 22.

In all the varieties of unsurpassed STYLES and MOST APPROVED SHAPES.

Our Cloaks are made by one of the CLEVEREST ARTISTES in the City, and our arrangements are such that orders can be executed within 24 hours' notice.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

### WORSTEDS,

WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Lacets, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

### WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK AT RETAIL.

T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamship ETNA a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

### R. H. MACY

Is now opening his Fall importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS.
Ladies are always certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

### LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.

These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

### PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

| | |
|---|---|
| TABLE DAMASKS, | QUILTS, |
| NAPKINS, | HANDKERCHIEFS, |
| DOYLIES, | LINEN SHEETING, |
| SHIRTINGS, | TABLE COVERS, |

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
New Goods imported by us expressly for our
RETAIL TRADE,
and sold at the very low prices adopted by us.

### INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,

IN NEW SHAPES AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Not to be found elsewhere.
Also, MEDALLION AND INSERTION CAPS,
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND DRESSES,
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHAS, BRETTELLES,
And WRISTLETS, THREAD-NET SLEEVES,
And MADE-UP LACE GOODS, in endless variety.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

### PATON & CO.

LACE CURTAINS.
It will be to the advantage of all those desiring to purchase from a very large and exceedingly
CHEAP STOCK
OF
LACE CURTAINS,
to examine during the coming week our assortment of these goods.
No. 341 Broadway.

### ALL WOOL FRENCH MERINOS,

At 3s. 6d., 5s., 6s. and 7s.
The greatest bargains ever offered.
Crystal Palace Emporium,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

### CURTAINS.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 22, a great variety of
Very new and elegant
MATERIALS
FOR CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 625½ Broadway.

SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, from Paris, a great variety of Paris fancy articles, gold belt buckles, hair nets, &c., &c. Alexandre's celebrated kid gloves; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DAMAGED CASHMERES, WOOL PLAIDS, alpacas, blankets, flannels, broad cloths, cassimeres, linen table cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

## DRY GOODS.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, in 29th-st., near Broadway, would let a pleasant furnished room, with board, to a gentleman and his wife. Persons of religious habits preferred. Terms $10 to $12 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACcommodated with a furnished front room on third floor, in a private family, with or without board. Apply at No. 121 Charles-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE ROOM to let to a gentleman, with partial board. Location very pleasant, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address Mrs. HOWLAND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st.; very convenient to Wall or South ferries. Terms reasonable for first-class accommodations.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT, furnished hall rooms; also, a handsome suite of rooms on first floor, unfurnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER months for a gentleman, wife, six children and nurse; second floor with adjoining bedroom preferred; location between 8th and 34th sts., and between 3d and 8th avs.; family of the first respectability and responsibility, and children (from 2 to 18 years) unexceptionable: private family preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, MERCHANT, Box No. 1,439 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom on first floor, and rooms on second floor, to gentlemen, with meals served in the room if liberally paid; house first-class; all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.; quiet, genteel neighborhood, near stages and railroad; small family, with good reference, and reference required. Apply at No. 28 9th-st.

A NO. 1.—NEW-ENGLAND BOARD, TOGETHER with the entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and four very neatly furnished rooms on the fourth floor, can be secured by applying at No. 68 West 19th-st. The rooms are very pleasant and the house, table and family unexceptionable in every particular. Parties willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations are respectfully invited to call.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a pleasant furnished room, with coal-grate, hot and cold water, second or third floor will answer, location to be convenient to Broadway, between Bond and 14th sts. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner or tea. Permanent if suited. Address Post-office Box No. 1,146, describing location, room and price.

TO MERCHANTS.—AN ENGLISH FAMILY, REsiding in Lexington-av., can accommodate a gentleman with a suite of furnished rooms on the first floor, with partial board if required. No children in the house, and no other boarders. The highest references given and required. Address Mrs. LOYD, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, board for a gentleman his wife, children and nurse. The entire second floor, in neighborhood between the 2d and 6th avs. preferred, and if necessary the rooms would be furnished by the advertiser. Address, stating full particulars, L. L. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, elegantly furnished, on second floor of a new house newly furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations; family small; location unsurpassed; dinner at 6. For further particulars inquire at No. 167 East 15th-st. Reference exchanged.

AT THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious, elegant dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single persons wishing rooms and board at table de hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte, as heretofore.

A SUITE OF SPACIOUS ROOMS ON second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also, single rooms, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries, in a private family, occupying a house with modern improvements, for a small pleasant family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and two children. Address, with location, terms, &c., Box No. 2,895 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN FOR a gentleman, his wife and two orderly little boys. Second story front rooms, unfurnished, except carpets; will pay $50 per month promptly. Address H., Box No. 1,243 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; they will want two rooms. Ample references given as to responsibility and character. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 539 General Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 52 Harrison-st., 2d door from Clinton. Location convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries.

GRAMERCY-PARK.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor, completely furnished, suitable for a family, and pleasantly situated, opposite the park, with a private table, if desired, may be found at No. 80 East 21st-st.

TO LET.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON THE SECOND story, with partial board, in a private family, to single gentlemen; bath on the floor, gas, closets, &c. These rooms are particularly desirable to any person wishing a quiet home. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY.—The two young men who called last evening at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring, in reference to board, are requested to call again. Gentlemen desiring board are invited to call as above.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEEENTH-STREET.—A front parlor and bedroom on third floor of a first-class house, (private family,) to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without children. Address H. G. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WHO WILL room together, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; table first-class; dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE of New-York by a gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, immediately, W., care of J. Dwight & Co.

BOARD UP TOWN IN A SMALL PRIVATE family—no other boarders taken—for two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may be obtained in the first-class house No. 154 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. References given and required.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—IN A PRIvate family near and above Madison-av., by a gentleman and his wife, by the 1st of November. A note addressed to N. C. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

TO LET—A LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, without board, in a respectable private house, within two minutes' walk of the City Hall. Inquire at No. 6 Rose-st., near Frankfort. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF handsomely furnished parlors on first floor, also single rooms, at No. 108 9th-st.; all the modern conveniences; location very pleasant, between Broadway and University-place.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A back parlor on first floor; a room on second floor; also, two single rooms. Pleasant and convenient location. Apply at No. 228 Christie-st., near Houston.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, A SMALL room, with breakfast and dinner, by a young man, on 1st November; location not above 10th-st. Terms $5 per week. Address D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

## HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN REcently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

## LECTURES.

GOUGH'S LECTURE.—JOHN B. GOUGH WILL deliver a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., before the Pitt's Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, to be had at the door, 25 cents.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his popular lecture, *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Tickets 25 cents.

## LAUNDRESSES.

FAMILY WASHING.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, family washing, to be done at her own house; understands fluting; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 241 1st-av., first floor, front room.

WASHING.—A MARRIED WOMAN WISHES TO get ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing to take home to her residence, No. 170 East 22d-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIFUL situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the dépôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, opposite the dépôt.

## CLOTHING.

$8,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S new and left-off Clothing wanted for the Western market. The highest cash price ever paid can be obtained in bankable money, for large or small lots, by calling at the store, or addressing WM. WALSH, No. 41 Centre-st.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin fur cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

## POLITICAL.

### UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

A Mass Meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., in support of the Union Electoral Ticket.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.
Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky.
Hon. CHARLES J. HELME, of Kentucky.
And other DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS
will address the meeting.

All opposed to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

UNION COMMITTEE ROOMS, 49 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860.

### TO THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION!

It is now fully demonstrated, that to this State, at the approaching election, are committed the destinies of our common country. Emphatically, as the State of New-York shall go, so will go the Union.

Governor Morgan, of this State has declared that Lincoln "is already elected," and that what remains to be done, in the deliberate voting of the people of this State, is but a formal act, to execute an irrevocable Republican decree.

This proclamation of triumph by the Governor of the State of New-York has produced a profound impression throughout the whole country.

We find the people of the Southern States of the confederacy already in a condition of alarm and intense excitement—the business relations between the two sections of the Union at once almost entirely arrested, and a condition of feeling produced among our brethren of the South, calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions as to the consequences, in the minds of all reflecting citizens, who treasure the welfare of the country.

While we discover at the North a powerful political party celebrating an anticipated victory which will give them possession of the Federal Government, we find the entire people of the South filled with gloom and dismay, in contemplation of the bare possibility of such a triumph.

This is a spectacle which cannot be lightly considered. In every view it betokens peril, and indicates the necessity for deliberate and serious counsel, ere it be too late. Can we risk the consequences of such a victory?

We do not intend to exaggerate the difficulties and evils which are upon us; we desire simply to present the question which cannot be avoided, and must be solved, in its true light, that if there be any who have not considered it in all its magnitude, reflection may come in time.

The doctrines of the Republican Party, and the principles upon which Mr. Lincoln, if elected, will seek to administer the Government, are open and avowed—there is no concealment, and no room for doubt.

In the Congress of the United States, and from the rostrum in every city and village of the North, the leaders of the Republican Party have for years held toward the people of the South, the language of hostility and irritation, while their declared principles have been aggressively antagonistic to the rights, interests, and feelings of that entire section of our country.

With this condition of feeling and of principle, it is inevitable, that if the Republicans conquer in this contest, the South will be wholly without representation in the executive branch of the General Government. We shall not stop to enter into any argument to show to what logical consequences the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" leads, nor to dwell upon the Republican principle of "all slave or all free"—they are as palpable as the maxims of the "higher law," and have been too often expounded by their authors, to require elaboration or comment. They are principles which point with destroying hand in but one direction.

Our Union was founded in a patriotic spirit of conciliation and concord, and upon wise principles of compromise and concession—Justice, Equality and Fraternity were then the watchwords of national unity.

Let us ask the question, if that great work were to be now performed, could it be effected upon the principles, and in the spirit which are manifested by the "Republicans" of to-day? Is not this an instructive test of the danger with which we are menaced?

The Republicans declare in view of the events which surround their expected success, that "submission" shall be enforced. Can there be such a thing as a conquered submission by one-half of a Republican Government, against the other resisting portion? Is it not the argument of destruction?

If the time shall ever arrive when that calamitous necessity is presented, where shall be the end? To which section will be the victory, and how shall the conquest be maintained?

These are considerations which now force themselves upon the public mind—they are the thoughts of this hour—this time of trial and danger, and must be met and answered.

Shall the extremity be reached, when it is in the power of the people of this State to extend the hand of protection to their threatened brethren of the South, and to proclaim that fanaticism, aggression and wrong, shall never be permitted to make war against those with whom we are allied in terms of amity, peace and fraternity? Are we prepared to have the prosperity and welfare of the whole country placed in jeopardy, while we hold the means of assured safety within our grasp? Can our patriotic men hesitate in their answer? Let but this period of danger be passed, and our country will be anchored in safety—and Slavery agitation will never again be found an element of threatened peril to our existence as a united people. Perpetual peace will be the enduring reward if we now succeed. But, if this conflict be pushed to the last extremity, who can estimate the consequences?

We feel assured that the people of this State will rise to the emergency, and prove themselves equal to the duty which has devolved upon them. We are justified in declaring that the announcement of the Executive at Albany is without warrant from the electors of this State, and that they will cast their votes regardless of the proclamation of the *Governor*, on the side of the Union, and on behalf of the constitutional rights of every section of our country.

Determined and vigorous organization is going on in every county and district of the State, and we have the most cheering accounts of good work being done by the National men of New-York everywhere within our borders, from the lakes to the ocean, clearly indicating that if we will but labor to the end, the coming election will be crowned with a triumphant victory to our cause. The UNION upon our Electoral ticket is perfect, unbroken and unchangeable.

This great commercial City, true to the interest and duty which it owes to the union of the States, which is the foundation of its growth, its power and its prosperity, will give an overwhelming vote against LINCOLN and Republicanism. This State has ever been conservative and loyal to the Union. *New-York has never yet given a majority on the whole vote in favor of Republicanism*, and we firmly believe she never will.

At the last Presidential election, this State gave a combined vote against the Republican candidate of 320,482, while Fremont received but 276,000, showing a conservative majority of nearly 45,000.

In 1858, the United vote against Morgan, for Governor, was 291,393, while the latter polled but 247,953 votes, yielding a majority against him, if the vote had been concentrated, of 43,400.

At the election of last year, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, uniting the opposition vote, was elected over the Republican candidate.

Although the Union majority on that occasion was not as great as at the previous election, the returns show that the deficiency arose wholly from the want of sufficient interest at this end of the State to bring out a full vote. To prove this: in 1856, the combined Union vote in the counties of New-York and Kings was 84,656, against 25,617 for Fremont—showing a Union majority of 59,039 votes, while the aggregate Union vote last year in these two counties was but 51,504, without any sensible increase to the Republican vote, proving that nearly 35,000 Union voters remained away from the polls, as compared with 1856.

Since 1856, the number of voters in these two counties has increased at least one-third, preserving the like ratio against the Republicans. It must therefore be obvious that New-York and Kings Counties have but to do their duty to give a majority of over 60,000 votes in favor of the Union Electoral Ticket, a majority more than sufficient to triumphantly overcome the Republicans in the State.

Are we not, therefore, justified in counseling hope and in promising victory?

UNION MEN OF NEW-YORK:

The prosperity, safety and unity of the States of this Confederacy are in danger. It is in your power to overcome the enemy, and to conquer a peace for the whole country. Let it go forth to the world that you are at your posts, ready for action, and that the Empire State will prove herself, when the hour of trial is at hand, a protecting shield against sectionalism and aggression, and the citadel of the Union!

CHARLES O'CONOR,
SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH,
EDWIN CROSWELL,
HENRY GRINNELL,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
PETER B. SWEENY,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
JAMES MUNROE,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
ANDREW MOUNT,
CHARLES A. SECOR,
Committee.
JEHIAL READ, Sec. JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.

### EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

### "LIBERTY AND UNION."

### GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District are invited to assemble in mass meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860, at the New Hall, corner of 47th-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, as candidate for Congress.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Abram Wakeman, | Hon. Henry J. Raymond, |
| Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, | Gen. James W. Nye, |
| James Fairman, Esq., | Wm. A. Darling, Esq., |
| Hon. Guy R. Pelton, | Hon. James A. Briggs, |
| Francis Malignon, Esq., | Frederic Kapp, Esq. |

Singing by the Glee Club. The Wide-Awakes of the District will parade in full force.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12TH WARD. | 19TH WARD. |
| Erastus F. Brown, | Lawrence Harney, |
| Isaac F. Williams, | Edward Dayton, |
| Wm. W. Hageman. | John Cooper, Jr. |
| 18TH WARD. | 21ST WARD. |
| Elliot C. Cardin | Wm Harr, Jr., |
| E. Delafield Smith, | B. B. Chappelle, |
| Theo. G. Glaubensklee. | James M. Odell. |
| | 22D WARD. |
| John Ives, | Robert Patterson, |
| Alfred Lancaster. | |

EDWARD DAYTON, Chairman.
JOHN COOPER, Jr., Secretary.

### QUEENS COUNTY BARBECUE!

A BARBECUE AND MASS MEETING
OF THE FRIENDS OF
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN
In Queens County, will be held at Doughty's Grove, Bushville,
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1860.

An ox roasted whole will be served at noon—and in the afternoon and evening there will be speaking by the following eminent Republicans, including the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey.
Hon. JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts.
Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
Hon. JOHN A KING,
Hon. LUTHER C. CARTER.
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq.

In the evening there will also be a parade of the Wide-Awakes of Queens County, with several companies from Brooklyn and New-York, and an old-fashioned Long Island Clam Bake. ROBERT L. MEEKS, Chairman.

D. H. WALKER, Secretary.

Bushville is 14 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad. Cars leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M., and return at 2:36 and 11 P. M. Tickets will be furnished at half the usual fare, viz.: 35 cents for the round trip.

HAIRDRESSING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to make an engagement with a few ladies, by the month, to go to their own houses, to keep their hair in good order. Address E. A., No. 317 6th-av.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

## To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

## Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HIGHWAYMAN OF THE SEAS—MOTHER GOOSE—MY WIFE'S COME.

FRENCH THEATRE—MLLE. VICTORIA'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

BOWERY THEATRE—WIDOW'S VICTIM—ASMODEUS—PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices four days later are received by the *City of Washington*, *viâ* Cape Race, which point she passed last evening. She left Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th. Our full dispatch, however, is not received, owing to an interruption in telegraphic connection. No new movements are reported from Italy. Since the battle of Caserta—or Volturno, as it is called—the position of the belligerents had remained unchanged. Details of the battle received render it certain that it was one of the most bloody and protracted struggles that has taken place in modern warfare. The Neapolitan army fought with desperation, as they probably thought it their last chance to retrieve the fortunes of the ex-King, but they were finally driven back in great disorder to the fortress of Capua, with an estimated loss of over three thousand men killed and five thousand taken prisoners. GARIBALDI'S losses are estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000 men. The position of affairs in the Papal States remained as before reported The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm, with an advancing tendency, and Breadstuffs were down.

By the steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, we are placed in possession of ten days' later intelligence from New-Granada. A battle had taken place between the Government troops and the revolutionary forces under MOSQUERA, at Manizales, in the State of Cauca, but without either party having gained any signal advantage. An armistice was then agreed upon, but it was rumored that President OSPINA, at Bogota, would not confirm the terms of the armistice. It is further stated that the President is gathering a large force with which he intends to attack MOSQUERA and crush the rebellion. The American force landed from the *St. Marys* to protect Panama during the late riot had returned to the ship, but the British still maintained a virtual protectorate over the city. It is said that the action of the British Commander, in this respect, was not approved of by the Captain of the *St. Marys*, and had elicited from the latter some remonstrance. We receive by the *Ariel* no later news from South or Central America. The California intelligence has been anticipated by overland advices.

We have received, by way of California, some interesting news from China. The Americans at Shanghai complain that their interests are not properly looked after. It is reported that the *Hartford*, flying the flag of Com. STRIBLING, had visited Shanghai, but had left port without offering protection to American citizens and property. Unreliable rumors were current in Hong Kong that the allies had met with reverses on the Pei-ho. The first of August was the day fixed for the attack upon the Taku forts. There was considerable jealousy between the French and English troops, and a general feeling pervaded English society in China that the alliance was incongruous and embarrassing.

We learn from Buenos Ayres that a terrific gale had occurred in the La Plata during the 29th and 30th of August last, creating widespread destruction. Some vessels foundered and many of all nations were driven ashore. American ships suffered less damage than others; none were lost or driven ashore. The water rose so high that the Custom-house of Buenos Ayres was flooded and very valuable property stored there was ruined. Part of the gas-works were also washed away, and the city was without light. The inhabitants had to escape from parts of the city in boats.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces that private advices have been received in that city from Mexico, to the effect that the Liberals have succeeded in the attempt upon Guadalajara.

Dates from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 8th inst., are received. The companies who had volunteered against the Navajoe Indians had been absent about two weeks, and in the meantime a party of the savages had come within eight miles of Santa Fé and run off a large number of mules. An effort had been made by a party of United States soldiers to overtake the Indians, but they were unsuccessful. Some sixty of the mules, however, had been recaptured by a party of Mexicans and friendly Indians.

The procession of the Fusionists, last evening, was a very imposing affair. There were probably [illegible] men in the ranks, the adherents of DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, respectively, mostly from New-York and Brooklyn, but many clubs from the adjacent cities. The streets were full of people, fireworks, music and shouting all night long, and many an ardent politician probably didn't "go home till morning."

The veterans of the war of 1812 were mustered yesterday in front of the City Hall, and received by Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky. The number of spectators was meagre, as is usual on such occasions, but the General, with his accustomed disregard of the public favor, delivered a characteristic address, in which he attached much blame to Congress for not having recognized in a practical way the services of the soldiers of the second revolutionary war.

In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of PATRICK HENNESSEY, for arson in the first degree, on the charge of wilfully setting fire to the premises No. 33 Goerck-street, occupied by him as a residence and grocery store, on the 25th of March last, was commenced, and the evidence for the prosecution, with a portion of that for the defence, concluded. The Court adjourned till this morning to await the testimony of other witnesses for the defence who will arrive from Albany, and are expected to prove an *alibi*. The defendant was insured largely beyond the worth of his stock in the National Fire Insurance Company. The General Term of the Superior Court, per HOFFMAN, J., has rendered an opinion in the notorious Cocoine case, holding that the plaintiff, having sued for an infringement of his trade-mark "Cocoaine," was bound to divulge, if required, of what the article "Cocoaine" was made. The plaintiff had refused to answer a question in that regard.

At the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the dealings were again feverish, and the additional fall in prices on the railway share list, at one time equal to an average of 2 ℘ cent. There was a partially improved tone and a recovery of ½@1 ℘ cent. at the close.

A lively demand prevailed for Cotton, at buoyant prices. Flour was in pretty good request, at about former rates. Wheat was more active, but somewhat cheaper. Corn was freely dealt in. Provisions attracted more attention. The movements in Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco, were fair. Whisky declined. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

## Mr. Yancey on Matters of Fact—The North and the Slave-Trade.

Mr. W. L. YANCEY has produced a very favorable impression upon the Northern audiences he has recently addressed by the apparent candor and fairness which he has brought to the discussion of political topics. Upon one or two points of his speeches we are compelled to doubt whether he deserves the credit for fair dealing which he has received. There are one or two points of history on which it would be presumptuous to suppose him ignorant, and on which it is yet impossible to believe him well informed without impeaching his integrity. The relations of the North to the Slave-trade, at the time the Constitution was formed, is one of them.

In his speech at the Cooper Institute, in referring to this subject, Mr. YANCEY said:

> "Our forefathers were not only slaveholders, but imported slaves from Africa. Virginia wished to suppress that trade, but *Massachusetts and other States wished it to be carried on.* [Laughter.] Massachusetts and those other States *insisted that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited by any act of Congress*, and resisted all attempts to prohibit it, until the Act of Congress of 1808 was passed; for by an article of the Constitution, which was beyond the reach of Congressional amendment, it was provided by our forefathers that no change should be made in this Slave-trade until the year 1808. How did that sound with the modern theorists as to the existence of an irrepressible conflict? [Applause.] Within the period that intervened, something like 100,000 slaves were imported into the country, and their descendants were now scattered through the Southern Slave States; constituting an essential feature of Southern prosperity."

In his Boston speech he reiterated this statement, and is reported to have added that the 100,000 slaves, according to the law of increase, now number a million; and that the ten millions of dollars which the New-Englanders received for them, owing to the thrift and economy of the people, doubtless amount to not less than one hundred millions. He continues:

> "Just think now of the millions that are invested by Southern men in property, which was held to be property by your ancestry, sold to us as property by your ancestry, our titles resting now from your ancestors, and traced back to them, and yet the sons of these men want to take from them their property by an Abolition law! [Applause, and cries of 'Good.']
>
> Well, then, your fathers, *in demanding that the Slave-trade*, which existed when the Declaration of Independence was made, *should be continued*; in demanding that the institution of Slavery, which existed when the Constitution was formed, *should have a wider basis; in demanding that slaves should be increased in number*; *in demanding that they should have the privilege of trading in them, of buying them, and selling them to our people*—I ask you now candidly, did they not, in demanding all this, demand of their posterity perfect good faith in securing the title to that property? ['No!' 'Yes!'] What man is there here who will repudiate the deed of his father? What man is there here who will take from me by force any property whatever that his father sold to me, and got the money for, and that he is now enjoying by inheritance? [Applause, and cries of 'No man.'] Some men may think that is a fair way of doing business; but I doubt if that is the law of the counting-room among the merchants of Massachusetts."

These statements show that the disunion orator is either very imperfectly read in the history of his country, or very reckless and unscrupulous in the statement of facts. As his friends claim for him a high character for honor and chivalry, we have no right to impute to intentional misrepresentation, misstatements which may proceed from ignorance.

Mr. YANCEY distinctly avers that the permission of the Slave-trade for twenty years, by the framers of the Constitution, was granted at the urgent demand of the Northern or New-England people, or their representatives; and he would have us believe that the South was either hostile to the traffic, or indifferent.

It is true, as he alleges, that Virginia was opposed to the continuance of the Slave-trade; and we are sorry to say that this is the only truth contained in the statement. A reference to Mr. MADISON'S report of the proceedings of the Federal Convention will show that the whole country north of North Carolina was opposed to the Slave-trade; that Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania were uncompromisingly hostile to it; and that New-England was decidedly against it, but not disinclined to a compromise, on the basis of conceding to the General Governmnnt more ample powers of regulating commerce and navigation than were contained in the first outlines of a Constitution which had been agreed upon. The Northern members, who represented the commercial interests, had insisted upon the right of taxing exports as well as imports, and of having the exclusive control of navigation laws. But, in the rough draft of the Constitution reported by the Committee of Detail, no navigation act was to be passed without a vote of two-thirds, exports were not to be taxed, and, at the same time, the importation of negroes from Africa was neither to be prohibited, nor a tax imposed upon them. This report, which conceded everything to Southern interests or prejudices, and nothing to those of the North, awakened among the representatives from the latter a strong feeling against Slavery, and a decided expression of hostility to its increase. RUFUS KING, then of Massachusetts, said:

> "The admission of slaves was a most grating circumstance to his mind, and he believed would be to a great part of the people of America. He had not made a strenuous opposition to it heretofore, because he had hoped that this concession would have produced a readiness, which had not been manifested, to strengthen the General Government, and to mark a full confidence in it." * * "If slaves are to be imported, shall not the exports produced by their labor supply a revenue the better to enable the General Government to defend their masters? There was so much inequality and unreasonableness in all this, that the people of the Northern States could never be reconciled to it." * * "He had hoped that some accommodation would have taken place on this subject; *that at least a time would have been limited for the importation of slaves. He never could agree to let them be imported without limitation, and then be represented in the National Legislature.*"

"Mr. SHERMAN, of Connecticut, regarded the Slave-trade as iniquitous."

> "He disapproved of the Slave-trade; yet as the States were now possessed of the right to import slaves, as the public good did not require it to be taken from them, and as it was expedient to have as few objections as possible to the proposed scheme of Government, he thought it best to leave the matter as we find it."

GOV. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, said:

> "The admission of slaves into the representation, when fairly explained, comes to this: That the inhabitant of Georgia and South Carolina, who goes to the Coast of Africa, and, in defiance of the most sacred laws of humanity, tears away his fellow creatures from their dearest connections, and damns them to the most cruel bondage, shall have more votes in a Government instituted for the protection of the rights of mankind, than the citizen of Pennsylvania or New-Jersey who views with a laudable horror so nefarious a practice."

"Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, did not see how the importation of slaves could be encouraged by this section."

> "Religion and humanity had *nothing to do with this question.* Interest alone is the governing principle with nations. The true question at present is, whether the Southern States shall or shall not be parties to the Union. If the Northern States consult their interest, they will not oppose the increase of slaves, which will increase the commodities of which they will become the carriers."

Mr. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, said:

> "South Carolina can never receive the plan if it prohibits the Slave-trade. In every proposed extension of the powers of Congress, that State has expressly and watchfully excepted that of meddling with the importation of negroes."

Mr. BALDWIN, of Georgia, stated that "Georgia was decided on this point," and that she regarded the control of this subject as "one of her favorite prerogatives." Mr. WILLIAMSON, of North Carolina, said:

> "He thought the Southern States could not be members of the Union, if the clause (allowing the admission of slaves from Africa) was rejected."

Col. GEO. MASON, EDMUND RANDOLPH and Mr. MADISON, of Virginia, were violent in their denunciations of Slavery and the Slave-trade. But on this point Mr. YANCEY seems to be correctly posted, and we therefore omit quotations. Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, took decided ground against the Slave-trade. Mr. DICKINSON, of Delaware, did likewise. Mr. LANGDON, of New-Hampshire, was strenuous for giving the power to the General Government. He could not, with a good conscience, leave it with the States, who could then "go on with the traffic, without being restrained by the opinions here given that they will themselves cease to import slaves." Mr. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, said:

> "If the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will ever agree to the plan, unless their right to import slaves be untouched, the expectation is vain."

Mr. GOVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, wished the whole subject to be committed, including the clauses relating to taxes on exports, and to a navigation act. These things may form a bargain among the Northern and Southern States. That "bargain" was at length consummated, the Northern members yielding their strong repugnance to the Slave-trade, to the extent of allowing its continuance for twenty years, subject to taxation, on condition that the Federal Government should have the exclusive control of foreign commerce, though deprived of the power to tax exports. Both sides yielded something, and thus a compromise was effected. The Slavery propagandists of Georgia and South Carolina at this early day inaugurated the game of brag, and gained their first victory by threatening to secede from the Union. This game has been successfully played many times since, but the trick is now understood, and is at an end. Mr. YANCEY is now essaying it for the last time, and before going through with it he seems to be conscious that he understood by the people, and hesitates to threaten disunion in the event of LINCOLN'S election, as he did a year or two past.

We repeat that nothing but gross and profound ignorance of the most important chapter in American history can excuse the monstrous statements which we have quoted above from Mr. YANCEY. It would be difficult, as we have shown by the brief citations from the speeches of the framers of the Constitution, for him to make statements more variant from the truth.

## A Popular Nuisance.

It may not be entirely rash to assume that, with the really dazzling and melodramatic display which last night demonstrated the devotion of Capt. RYNDERS to the Union and to three parties of irreconcileable politics, the season of parades has been brought to a close. What possible contingency can provoke further displays, it is difficult to conceive. The military and the firemen, Wide-Awakes, Minute Men and Little Giants have had their turn; we have done honor to the Prince of Wales, to our partisan convictions and to ourselves, by the splendor and force of our Autumnal demonstrations; and unless there be some grand jubilee by party or parties unknown over the result of the Presidential election, there is no visible excuse for more of this pretty and highly respectable child's play.

To say that for grown men to array themselves in uniform, and bearing torches, to go about the streets in that indistinguishable torchlight, supplied by gas and kerosene, and obscured by smoke, is not the wisest conceivable plan of promoting a partisan cause, may seem to be unfair and splenetic, but it is certainly a truism. And so far as it applies to political processions it *is* unfair. For the most cursory inspection of the ranks gives assurance that those who swell the numbers, and give to the unobservant the impression that the strength of a party may be measured by these mustering thousands, are not adults, and, of course, are not voters; and so far, therefore, as a comparison of numbers is concerned, they furnish no safe means of deciding. What they do in an imperfect degree represent is the measure of enthusiasm enlisted on either side, among the popular masses, as distinguished from the reflecting and educated classes of the community. How far this disclosure is worth the cost; whether the impression made upon the still undecided voter is of sufficient force to determine the direction his ballot shall take, are matters difficult of determination; and, undecided, they warrant, we think, the more prudent course of dispensing with such questionable and perhaps useless ceremonials.

But, aside from the motive of these parades, it is not to be denied that they are managed with very little judgment and regard to public convenience. The route selected is always that which most embarrasses public travel; which most interferes with cart and carriage, stage and car, and the journey of the daily and necessary passenger. Broadway and the Bowery are for every reason unsuited for processions. They are the great thoroughfares of business transit. The majority of those who traverse them are impelled by the exigencies of their employments. They have a very small resident population—and even that is intent upon its daily industry. Business is necessarily suspended with the suspension of travel. Shops might as well be shut as open on such occasions. Thus, with traffic and travel alike brought to a stand still, and indeed absolutely blocked in the lower angle of the City, where the passage of a procession prevents at once motion and intercourse, it may very reasonably be doubted whether the popular satisfaction derived from these shows is not greatly outweighed by the loss of time, money and business they involve. We now speak, of course, of daylight parades. Those by night have manifold inconveniences, but none of the more positive evils with which the others are attended.

Now, seeing how rootedly and unalterably we are addicted to this sort of thing, it becomes us to inquire whether there is no substitute for Broadway and the Bowery, as lines of route. The upper part of the City, abounding in wide avenues and unobstructed streets, and with a thronging population, at leisure to witness the gallant array as it passes, might naturally seem to be the proper theatre of display. At night, indeed, the lower Wards, to which processions inevitably go, are quite deserted, the day-time population having retreated up town. By what inflexible prescription is it that when the "line is formed on Fourteenth-street," the head of the column, instead of moving sensibly off northward, deflects into Broadway, and "down Broadway to the Park," and so on to the end of the chapter? Why does it turn its back upon the only part of the town which has time to spend in curious admiration and applause, and carry confusion, embarrassment and annoyance into important business streets, and destroy the trade of the dealer, and divert from their industry the laborer and the workwomen? The question is propounded in no spirit of empty dogmatism. We most certainly think that, if this kind of vanity is to be enacted, it should be performed on a less crowded stage, and that the Police authorities should insist upon the serried hosts seeking the cleared and available spaces entirely at their disposal, above the latitude of Fourteenth-street.

## The Policy of the South.

That no Government can be strong whose people are oppressed and disaffected, is a truth of which the world has had a fresh and striking illustration in the facility with which an ancient Italian monarchy has been overthrown, and the monarch driven out a fugitive and a wanderer, over the earth. That he might have retained his crown, and transmitted it to his posterity, if he had listened to the remonstrances of the civilized world, and the timely warnings and advice of friendly Governments, is equally apparent to every intelligent man in Europe and America. But fatuity seems to be the evil genius of those who wield arbitrary power; and instances of voluntary concessions of privileges to the masses, by despots or oligarchs, to which they are moved by a sense of justice, or by wise foresight, are among the rarest, as well as the most precious events of history. It was this judicial blindness which cost CHARLES I. his head, and his son JAMES his throne, which precipitated the horrors of the French Revolution, and severed the American Colonies from the British Crown.

In the light of these, and many similar lessons of history, it would be highly presumptuous to hope that what we shall say of the present duty of the South, will be heeded. But it is nevertheless the vocation of the independent Press to speak, although its suggestions and admonitions be disregarded.

Whether the Southern States remain in the Union or go out of it, all will admit the importance to them of being able to take care of themselves, to defend their rights and honor against foes within or without the Union; against transatlantic or cisatlantic invasion. There seems to be a general appreciation of this truth among our Southern brethren, and we hear much of their warlike preparations to meet a conflict which they profess to believe the North is forcing upon them. We are happy to know that their apprehensions in this direction are entirely groundless, and that the people of the Free States are too deeply interested in the trade of the South to indulge in the luxury of a ruthless, wanton and bloody war, even supposing them destitute of those elevated religious and moral sentiments which should restrain a Christian people within the bonds of peace and brotherly love.

But while they are safe and secure on this, the only side from which they seem to anticipate danger, they have no guarantee against foreign war and domestic insurrection. These are casualities to which all nations are liable, and against which they should fortify themselves; and if, in addition to these dangers, the South is menaced, contrary to our belief, with war from the North, that is another and powerful reason for the most thorough preparation.

But it is singular that those Southern patriots who have talked loudest about the necessity of arming for the defence of their homes and firesides, seem never once to have thought of conciliating the whole population of the South, so that all classes may be relied upon to stand by their country in the hour of trial. The Southern States contain now about twelve millions of people, of whom four millions, or one-third, are black slaves. Can these slaves be relied upon to fight shoulder to shoulder with their masters against a foreign enemy, who should invade Southern soil with great armies, and proclaim liberty to all?

This is the first and most important question for every Southern man to ask himself, and to which he should give a frank answer. If he can answer affirmatively, it is well. The South is then twelve millions strong, and may defy all assaults. But if, as we believe, the honest answer of every Southern man who looks truth in the face must be a negative, the case will be quite different. The national strength of the South would then be expressed by eight millions of whites, less four millions of blacks, who stand ready to join the first foreign invader who comes in the might of a great nation to proclaim them free and equal to their masters. A general insurrection of four millions of slaves against eight millions of whites, unaided and unprompted from abroad, may not take place for a great while, and would probably, under present circumstances, prove unsuccessful. But is foreign war and invasion an impossible, or, if we take into view only a decade or two of time, an improbable event? Supposing the Union dissolved peacefully, could the South count with probability on twenty-five years of peace with all the world? Or if she remains in the Union, can peace with England, and France, and all other Powers, be reckoned on with certainty? If perpetual peace cannot be relied upon, every Southern man who reflects upon the probable consequences of a war must be conscious of the perilous condition of his country.

What, then, should be done? Would we recommend to the South the immediate abolition of Slavery? By no means. It is not the part of wisdom to propose the immediate consummation of great changes in institutions, when the public is unprepared for taking the initiatory steps which lead to them. The slaveholders would not listen to the proposition of immediate abolition, and the negroes are utterly unprepared for the cares and responsibilities of freedom. We dismiss the idea of abolition as idle and impracticable, and we still cling to the belief that much may be done to remove the frightfully combustible character of Slavery, which now keeps the Southern mind in a state of chronic alarm and apprehension. This can only be effected by the amelioration of the institution. The slave must be made to feel that he has a country, before he can be relied upon to defend it. Rights and privileges and immunities must be conceded to him, before his fidelity can be trusted.

The present legal *status* of the slave is simply this: He may be owned by any white man, or even by a negro. His owner may compel him to labor as much and as long as physical nature will endure, for no other reward than the coarsest food and clothing. The slave is permitted by law to have no will of his own in anything, or at least to manifest or act upon no impulse of his mind or heart, inconsistent with those of his master. He may be required to go to his master's church, and may be prohibited from going to the one of his own choice. He or she may be compelled to minister to the owner's pleasures, though they be vicious or criminal. There is no law for the marriage of slaves in any of the States, unless it may be Delaware, where the institution is nearly extinct; all their unions are voluntary, and may be broken up by either party, or by their masters. Their offspring may be taken from them. They are denied by law the privilege of learning to read and write, and any person who attempts to teach them these rudiments is subject to fine and imprisonment. A slave may be whipped or otherwise corporeally punished by any one of the four hundred thousand masters in the South, or by their four hundred thousand wives, or by any of their eight hundred thousand children, who are large enough to wield the whip, without assigning any reason for their conduct. The law takes no cognizance of any punishment to which a slave is subjected by his master, short of the taking of life or maiming.

Such is the legal relation of the slave to his master. We are happy in the belief that his actual position is much better than this *code noir* would lead us to expect, though it is often even worse. The sixteen hundred thousand people in the Slave States who exercise absolute power, short of life and limb, over four millions of negroes, are, to say the least, no better than the same number of people in the upper walks of life, elsewhere. Will it be pretended that they are all saints? Is it not fair to suppose that there are thousands of very bad men, women, and children among them? That tens of thousands are vicious, ignorant, capricious, selfish, willful, and hard to please? That hundreds of thousands are not models of wisdom, patience and forbearance? If these propositions be conceded, it must be apparent to all, that Slavery is anything but the happy condition which its enthusiastic admirers would have us believe. The friends of the institution maintain that great practical ameliorations are taking place. We will at another time attempt to show the importance to the Southern people of conforming their slave codes to the humane, practical reforms which it is alleged have taken place.

## The Post-Office Defalcation.

It would now appear certain that the United States must fail to recover any portion of the sum abstracted from the public treasury by the late Postmaster of this City. Mr. FOWLER has made a deposition evidently intended to shield his sureties, GEORGE LAW and GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, from the penalties of their bond. The point of his evidence is, that he represented to both gentlemen that a third surety in the person of Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, would join them; and his whole statement goes to suggest the inference that, but for these delusive representations, Messrs. LAW and CONOVER would not have consented to become responsible for his official faith.

As to whether his default had commenced prior to his reappointment by Mr. BUCHANAN, the deposition does not directly say. But from one unguarded phrase in answer to the seventeenth interrogatory, we are forced to the conclusion that such was the case. Speaking of his views at the time of his second appointment as Postmaster of New-York, Mr. FOWLER says:—"I did not think my sureties would ever be called upon, as I considered I had property and interests more than enough to pay my obligations." Here is a direct admission that, at the period of his last appointment, he had drawn money from the public treasury, though not more, in his judgment, than his private property and interests would suffice to meet. This places the Administration in a somewhat unpleasant predicament—reappointing a public servant whose accounts, if examined, as they should have been, would have proved him a defaulter; and, secondly, accepting an incomplete bond on behalf of the United States,—this bond, doubtless, having the seals and names of three sureties attached, while executed only by two.

We must confess, however, that Mr. FOWLER'S statement is not satisfactory, nor can it, we fear, help to place him in a better light before the public. Having represented to Messrs. LAW and CONOVER that Mr. CHARLICK would join them in the bonds, and this representation being, as he now clearly states, the only inducement on which the two former gentlemen would have consented to act as his sureties, was Mr. FOWLER justified, the public cannot but ask, in sending on the bonds so obtained to Washington without Mr. CHARLICK'S signature? The question will also be asked, by those who know the intimate relations subsisting between Messrs. LAW and CHARLICK, whether it was possible that the former should never have inquired of the latter as to the execution of a bond for so large an amount?

## The Demonstration last Night.

The Union Demonstration last night was an immense affair in point of the numbers parading, and the amount of fireworks consumed. The whole City was alive with bands of music, colored lamps, Democratic transparencies, thousands of Bell-Everett men with cow-bells, and myriads of little oily boys carrying oil-dropping torches almost as long as themselves. The air blazed with rockets, and unoffending house-fronts were peppered dangerously with the small shot of Roman candles. The bales of red flannel, contributed by the Committee of Fifteen, did goodly service. The same may also be said of the white muslin for banners, contributed by the same association. Everything that could be done towards raising a crowd was effected. Some little trouble was created here and there by the refusal of different bands of music to ply their vocation at the head of expectant brigades until they had been paid in advance. These unpleasant interruptions, however, were in time overcome by the liberal disbursements made by Marshal RYNDERS, who is rumored to have expended over seventeen thousand dollars for the purposes of the procession.

On the whole, the demonstration was decidedly magnificent and imposing, the "unterrified," with their new allies, the Americans, requiring to be counted by tens of thousands. Very judiciously, in view of the hostile elements combined in the demonstration, no regular speeches were anywhere allowed, it being feared that a Douglas orator might drive off the Breckinridgers, or that a Bell-Everett harangue would inflame our adopted citizens beyond endurance. This was, on a grand scale, one of those "embarrassed companies" which we sometimes encounter in society—an assemblage of diversely-thinking men, making silence the best eloquence, or such mild topics as Shakespeare and pigeon-shooting the only safe grounds for remark. All things taken into account, however, not forgetting the recent elections in Pennsylvania, it was wonderful to contemplate the masses of men arrayed together in a cause at once so vague and hopeless as "Fusion." Club followed Club until each brigade was completed, and many were the brigades in each division, and numerous were the divisions rolling past to the time of martial music and under the lights of unnumbered lamps. A detailed description of the parade will be found in this morning's TIMES.

THE CIVIL WAR IN NEW-GRANADA.—Our accounts from New-Granada do not indicate that the civil war which has been raging for some months in that Republic is even approaching a satisfactory solution. To the outside world it is not of much consequence which of the two parties is successful, and it would be hardly possible for any one, not immediately interested in the issue, to sympathize with either of the opposing factions. They are contending for no principle of political liberty, and have taken up arms for no other purpose than the gratification of personal piques and ambition. It is not because these Spanish-American wars are followed by such dreadful havoc and bloodshed that we deplore their incessant recurrence. It is only a pity that they are not more terrible in their results than they are, for they would then, in all probability, be much less frequent and much less readily undertaken by political demagogues. Our Panama correspondent reports to-day that a "battle" had occurred between the Government forces and those under the revolutionary chief, MOSQUERA; but after a whole day's fighting only fifty heroes had fallen victims to their patriotism and their courage. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to understand how it is that a "revolution" in New-Granada, or in any other Spanish-American State, drags its slow length along for months and years, and lives and smoulders until some chief, more energetic than his compatriots, hits upon the novel expedient of terminating the war by a decisive battle.

But though the lives of citizens, good or bad, peaceable or warlike, are not greatly imperiled by these revolutions, they are quite disturbing enough to check the commercial prosperity of a country, and to destroy all confidence in its Government. These are the evils from which most of the Spanish-American republics suffer, and which keep them to-day in a state of inferior civilization. The people do not or will not comprehend that, without the enactment and execution and observance of equitable laws, political liberty is the merest bauble,—that without peace and security it is impossible for any country in the world to prosper. The natural advantages of New-Granada are all that could be desired. She has within her boundaries enormous wealth and resources which, under a steady development, might ultimately place her high among independent nations. But for the last ten years she has been retrograding instead of progressing, and the present civil strife bids fair to be the climax of her misfortunes, and to make her own patriotic citizens regret an independence that was achieved so nobly and is now so terribly misused and misunderstood.

## An Interesting Feature of the Prince's Visit.

### THE ROYAL PARTY PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. GURNEY & SON—THE PORTRAITS TO BE ON EXHIBITION AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.

Among the most interesting features of the Prince of Wales' visit to the United States, were probably the features of the Prince himself, together with those of his suite, taken at the special request of his Royal Highness, by Messrs. J. GURNEY & SON, of this City.

During his stay in New-York, the Prince requested Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, to make arrangements for a visit to the establishment of the Messrs. GURNEY, and it was only in consequence of the other most pressing engagements of the Prince that the visit did not take place as intended. The Prince was not to be disappointed, however, as the subjoined note, received by the Messrs. GURNEY, will testify:

> V. R.
>
> BRITISH CONSULATE,
> NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.
>
> *Messrs. J. Gurney & Son:*
>
> GENTLEMEN: H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his photograph.
>
> Yours truly, E. M. ARCHIBALD.

The Messrs. GURNEY promptly departed for Boston, where, in one day after receiving the notice, they had fitted up a sumptuous operating room, immediately under the Prince's apartments at the Revere House, and His Royal Highness did them the favor of sitting no less than four times—on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. In fact, the last thing before leaving Boston, while the carriage was waiting, Lord LYONS hurrying him off, the bands ringing out "Hail Columbia" and "God Save the Queen," and the crowd outside the hotel anxiously awaiting his appearance, the Prince dropped in upon the astonished photographists, and sat for another picture—stoically unmindful of the dropping of rain upon his royal person, through the open skylight. This last picture taken by the Messrs. GURNEY—the last taken in the United States—is the best portrait of him yet procured in this country, as he himself exclaimed when he was shown the negative. So highly pleased was His Royal Highness with the portraits exhibited to him by the Messrs. GURNEY, that he ordered no less than 800 copies to be sent directly to Buckingham Palace, for distribution in Europe among his friends. The members of the Prince's suite followed suit, and ordered 400 pictures on their own account.

The Prince was particularly pleased with some excellent photographic caricatures taken by these artists, representing various individuals with extravagantly large heads and inversely small bodies. Strange to say he ordered a number of similar caricatures of himself and suite to be made. That of himself will represent a juvenile in a shooting-jacket of the olden time, mounted on a wooden horse, with a wooden gun. ST. GERMANS, NEWCASTLE, and other members of the suite are to be variously immortalized in this way, to please the Prince's odd fancy.

Mr. GURNEY has determined that the people of his native City shall have an opportunity of viewing all these evidences of the taste and humor of royalty, and is rapidly preparing copies for free exhibition in his gallery No. 707 Broadway. Duplicates of the Prince and suite as photographed for themselves, with a fac-simile of their autographs, as recorded in the Messrs. GURNEY'S visitors' register, will soon be on sale. It is designed to finish the pictures in the highest style of the art, assisted by the sister arts of oil and water coloring. A full-length oil picture, life size, will no doubt prove a sort of posthumous pleasure to the unfortunates who failed to see the Prince during his stay in the City.

The Messrs. GURNEY contemplate having the first instalment of these royal pictures ready by Monday next, at which time the thousand other wonders of the photographic art already adorning their gallery, will, no doubt, be eclipsed by our latest sensation, and No. 707 Broadway, will be a favorite resort for a bevy of ladies. Mr. GURNEY'S twenty years' experience in the business is worthy of such a triumph.

—Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has declined a reëlection to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and Mr. John P. Crozier has been chosen to fill the vacant Chair. In his letter of declination, Bishop Potter declares his abiding faith in the enterprize with which he has been for so many years identified.

# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## The City of Washington off Cape Race.

## THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

## BLOODY AND PROTRACTED STRUGGLE.

## Total Defeat of the Neapolitan Army--- 3,000 Killed and 5,000 Prisoners.

## AFFAIRS IN THE PAPAL STATES UNCHANGED.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Mail steamship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool Wednesday, the 10th, *viâ* Queenstown 11th, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock this evening, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The dates by the *City of Washington* are four days later than *per Arabia*.

The steamship *Jura*, from New-York, arrived at verpool on the 9th.

Details of the battle of Volturno have been received. It was a most protracted and bloody struggle, but the Neapolitan army was finally driven back in great disorder to the Fortress of Capua, with an estimated loss of over three thousand men killed, besides five thousand taken prisoners. The forces of Garibaldi lost from 1,200 to 2,000 men. No movements have taken place since the battle, up to the latest advices.

The position of affairs in the Papal States remains without any change of moment.

### Commercial Intelligence via Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 22,000 bales, including 7,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market on Tuesday evening was firm at extreme prices, closing with an upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, with an upward tendency for Cotton Goods and a slight advance on Yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Breadstuffs generally had a downward tendency, and all qualities had slightly declined, except for Corn, which is steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Provision market was generally dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for account,

LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The sales of Cotton to-day will reach from 15,000 to 20,000 bales. The market is buoyant.

[Here the telegraph line ceased working east of St. Johns, N. B., (so the operators report.) We are consequently without our full commercial and news report from Liverpool, as well as the one-day-later report from Queenstown.]

### News from New-Mexico.

Independence, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The New-Mexican mail with dates to the 8th inst., arrived this morning.

The companies against the Navajoes had been gone about two weeks. In their absence a band of Indians came within eight miles of Santa Fé and run off 230 mules, belonging to Ellsberg & Amberg. A company of thirty soldiers, under command of Capt. Gibbs, went in pursuit, but failed to overtake them; a company of Mexicans and Pueblas also went, and recovered sixty of the mules. The balance are entirely lost, which will be a heavy loss on the owners. About the same time the Indians succeeded in running from the Government herd at Albuquerque 100 beef cattle. They were followed, but the Indians killed all the cattle and made their escape.

On the 6th inst., a band of Indians crossed the river within 12 miles of Santa Fé, going in the direction of Gallisto. The Governor and Col. Fauntleroy are at loggerheads in regard to the tearing down of an old adobe building.

No news from the Plains of special interest.

### Flora Temple and George M. Patchen.

Rochester, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* took place this afternoon. Two thousand people were present. Late rains had made the track heavy and there was a slight fall of rain just as the horses started. *Patchen* won the first heat, *Flora* the second, third and fourth.

### Robbery on the Plains.

Brownsville, N. T., Monday, Oct. 22.

A party of emigrants arrived from Utah Saturday night. While on the plains, George Wilbimore was robbed by Allen B. Warren, of $300 in gold—his earnings for 18 months' labor in Utah. Warren is under arrest.

### The Lindall Hotel.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Lindall Hotel has been leased by the Lelands of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, for 15 years. It is one of the largest hotels in the United States, accommodating 1,500 guests, and will be fitted with every appliance of the age.

### Boiler Explosion in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The boiler of the Chemical Works, corner of Julia and Fulton streets, exploded to-day, demolishing a portion of the wall of the building and injuring two persons severely.

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $37,731,700 |
| Loans and Discounts | 64,213,000 |
| Specie | 5,195,700 |
| Due from other Banks | 9,061,000 |
| Due to other Banks | 9,708,700 |
| Deposits | 20,606,000 |
| Circulation | 7,966,800 |

### Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

Father Point, Tuesday, Oct. 23—11 P. M.

The weather is cold, calm and clear. No signs of the steamship *Canadian*, now due off this Point, with Liverpool dates of the 11th, and Londonderry of the 12th.

### Capture of Guadalajara.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Private advices from Mexico have been received in this city, stating that the Liberal Army, under Gen. Ogazon, had captured the city of Guadalajara.

### The Cahawba for New-York.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Cahawba* sails from this port for New-York, *viâ* Havana, on the 25th inst.

### Ohio Election.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

In Ohio, Brinkerhoff's official majority for Supreme Judge is 12,903.

### The Receiving-Vault of St. Stephen's Church.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me a little of your space for the purpose of explaining the subject of the Receiving-Vault of St. Stephen's Church. In order then, to state what has *not* been done, I beg to say that the Church has not asked to "reopen its burial-vaults," for the simple reason that it has no burial-vaults to reopen, nor has it petitioned for the right of "interment" in or around the Church. The Corporation Ordinance on interments, (page 478, chap. 49,) forbids burials inside the City limits, except in private vaults. But we have not even asked to use a private vault for interment. We have solicited permission only to take care of the remains of a parishioner occasionally when it has not yet been decided where to inter him. The petition states expressly that the vault is a "Receiving-Vault," and that it is to be used only temporarily. It further specifies that such a place is chiefly required for Spanish or West Indian families who may lose a member during a transient residence in the City. I may add that there are several such receiving-vaults in the City, and that they are frequently used by the different undertakers. Furthermore, the bodies which we are called upon to take charge of do not exceed three or four each year; they are generally embalmed, and always placed in carefully-tightened coffins. You see that I have not offered to do anything likely to interfere with the public health, nor violated any of the City ordinances, which no one is more anxious on all occasions to respect and obey.

I am, very respectfully,

J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.,
Pastor of St. Stephen's Church,
Twenty-eighth street.

# INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

## Terrific Gale in the La Plata—Ships Sunk and Destroyed—Wharves and Houses Flooded—Great Loss of Property—Political, Commercial and General Intelligence.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Parana*, we are in possession of advices from Buenos Ayres to the 4th ult. The *Parana* spoke the United States brig *Dolphin*, from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, about 40 miles below the latter place.

We are indebted to Capt. Langston, of the *Parana*, for late copies of *La Tribuna*, and for particulars of a most disastrous gale that occurred at Buenos Ayres, on the 29th and 30th of August.

The British barks *Crusader* and *Reciprocity* came in contact, and sunk each other in the outer roads. The Captain and mate of the *Crusader* were drowned, and part of the crews of each vessel, eleven in number, were lost.

The British barks *Margaret and Jane*, *Roxana*, *Culloden*, and British brig *Jane Hudson*, all went ashore. One of them struck on a wreck in the outer roads and lost her rudder, before going ashore.

The British 'bark *Beethoven* had been in contact with another vessel, and was totally dismasted. She lost everything from her deck, such as hawsers, boats, galley and bulwarks.

The Prussian brig *Urania* and French ship *St. Francois* were dismasted by collision.

The following vessels also went ashore—French brig *Alfred*, at Palermo, but was got off; the brig *Alma*, (Lubec); the Hamburg bark *Picciola*, and a Buenos Ayres brig. The Dutch brig *Snip* and the *Ernest George* were ashore about one mile north of the gas works, nearly up to the railroad track. The Danish brig *Melta*, the Sardinian brig *San Antonio*, were ashore at Palermo, and the Danish brig *Concordia* was ashore near St. Isadora. The French ships *Nil* and *Senegal* were ashore up the coast.

The only casualties among the American shipping were, that the Dutch brig *Snip*, after parting her chains drove across the bows of the bark *Dawn*, injuring her bows and bowsprit, but not seriously. The same brig in passing the *Volante*, (American brig,) hooked her best bower chain and parted it. The *Volante* rode out the gale with the small bower, and escaped unhurt. After the gale subsided she recovered her anchor.

During the gale the water of the river rose so high that it was three feet deep in the lower stories of the new Custom-house, doing great damage to the goods stored in them. There were a great many valuable goods stored therein, such as fine hardware and German and French goods. Some of them were intended for export up the river, and being unfit for the Buenos Ayres market, were a total loss to the owners, as the Government has denied any responsibility for the loss.

The sea washed away the north and south walls of the Gas-works, and inundated the whole of the interior, doing great damage to the works. In consequence of this, the city is without light at night.

A new fort, which was built north of the gas works, was likewise destroyed by the sea. About two miles of the San Fernando Railroad track, which was ready for laying the rails, was completely effaced. The station-house, which had been recently commenced, was washed down, and the wrecks of two whale-boats were landed on the site. All the lower buildings fronting the river on the north side of the Demada were injured, some of them being completely washed down and others gutted. The fronts and insides were all destroyed. The low buildings south of the Custom-house also suffered very much. The whole of the town at the Boco had to be deserted, the families being taken away in boats and carts.

Great damage has likewise been done at Barracas. Nearly all the barracas were entered by water, and the hides and bales were much damaged.

The saladeras also suffered very much, as there were great quantities of dried beef piled up in them. All the salt in the barracas along the Riochuelo were destroyed.

On the whole this has been the most destructive gale that has occurred in Buenos Ayres for a great number of years. The wind during the gale was well to the eastward, which threw a very heavy sea on the city, and which was the cause of the damage.

The *Tribuna*, of the 1st September, says: "It is impossible to state at present the extent of the loss. The shore is covered with the fragments of wrecks, and of houses blown down, the gas-houses destroyed, the railway to San Fernando impassable, warehouses flooded—in short, a really great catastrophe is the present storm."

The storm occurred on the day of a festival of Santa Rosa, of Lima. The loss of the gas is specially deplored, as it will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the gas-works can be repaired.

The performances at the theatres were suspended on the days of the gale.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE STORM.

ESCAPE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING — EIGHTEEN EUROPEAN VESSELS DESTROYED — MILLIONS WORTH OF PROPERTY LOST.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

The results of our recent storm are not yet fully known, but I send you some indications of its extent per *Parana*, chiefly to assure American capitalists and Insurance Companies that the losses will almost entirely fall on parties in Europe.

Not one American vessel went on shore, nor did one sink. Two, the *Dawn* and the *Waltham*, were slightly damaged, but, as far as I have heard, no others.

Eighteen European vessels and one Buenos Ayres are either laid up above ordinary high-water, or are sunken in the harbor, some of them having cargo on board. Several lives were lost.

The loss of goods of various kinds on shore is also great. The gas works suffered largely in the breaking in of walls. The whole Lower Town, called the Boca, was submerged, and much loose property floated off or was otherwise damaged. The doorways of the Custom-House were washed away and thousands of dollars worth of goods dashed from side to side, breaking casks and prematurely opening boxes. The shore boats, which are very numerous here on account of the distance of the shipping from the shore, were every one either sunk or thrown on the shore, and most of them hopelessly damaged.

The damage will require millions to cover it. Fortunately there never was a time of more vigorous and healthful activity. The country will soon recover its loss, and the Insurance Companies affected must be widely scattered.

The precautions of the Police to prevent robbery, and the increased force parading the streets on account of the absence of the gas light, are highly creditable to the foresight of our Police Department. As far as I know not a single case of loss by theft grew out of the disaster.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING—MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL—NEW ENTERPRISES, &C.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

Buenos Ayres, Monday, Sept. 3, 1860.

A peace, almost uninterrupted for eighty years, has made of the United States what the South American Republics feebly desire to be, while they have hardly in a century had a peace for as many months. But as there are indications now of a somewhat settled state of things, all the world may rejoice; for here is gathered the commerce of all commercial nations. There are in port to-day 129 foreign vessels, of which 25 are English, 12 American, 14 French, 32 Spanish, 11 Sardinian, 11 Dutch, 4 Brazilian, and the remainder from various German-speaking nations of Europe. The average tonnage of all the vessels in port is as follows: English average, 264 tons; American, 409; French, 312; Spanish, 182; Sardinian, 248; Dutch, 202; Brazilian, 241.

The inconvenience of this port is known everywhere. In the late gale all light vessels that could escaped to the shelter of the river Tigre, a little river about 25 miles above. That port is the terminus of the Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railroad, and when that road is completed, and it is already half done, there must grow up there a town of some importance. It will be the best place for loading and unloading for all vessels less than about 400 tons.

During the month of August there arrived here 67 vessels, and there have departed 34. The greater portion of the imports from the United States have borne good prices. I may particularize rice, refined sugar, wooden pails, brooms, lard, lumber, as bearing remunerative prices.

The great competition for freight to the States has brought the rates down. This also is the season when there is little bought for that market. There were filled only about 1,500 animals last month, and for two months more the numbers will not much increase. Salted ox and cow hides are 52 rials: dry do. 55 rials—12,000 have gone to the States this month. Of wool the month has passed off 22,000 arrobas at 83 to 88 pesos for good. Sheep-skins have chiefly been taken for France, where they make kid gloves, at about 10 cents per pound. Nutria skins are abundant at 15 cents each. Rates being very low in the bank, collections are easily made, and money is abundant.

The railroad leading westward is soon to be extended so as to extend about 75 miles, which will immensely increase the quantity of produce offered for sale. The resources of this country are not so nearly exhausted as are those of the Northwestern portion of the United States.

The month of August has dispatched for the United States 38,000 dry hides, 60,000 bones, 290 tons bone ash, 875 bales of wool, 86 packages horse hair, 22 barrels hide cuttings. [illegible] to no other country were larger quantities dispatched, except to Great Britain, whose list excels this only by a trifle.

The effect of the appointment of Señor R[illegible] de Riestra to the national treasury has been to cause a dulness in the sale of cotton goods, as such a modification of the tariff is anticipated as will abate the net cost of such goods to the retailer. Mr. Riestra spent many years of his commercial life in England, and in the office of State Treasurer of Buenos Ayres he achieved a fine reputation for the national post he now occupies.

The commerce of Rosario has fallen off greatly since the opening of Buenos Ayres for the commerce of the Confederation by the compact of November, 1859. For the first six months of this period the imports were $2,912,510 (Spanish); the exports were $3,031,765. The total income from duties was $853,-560 (Spanish) for the half year from November to June.

# YALE COLLEGE.

## The Ellsworth Estate—The Scientific School and its New Building—Politics at College.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Yale College, Monday, Oct. 22, 1860.

Mother Yale has at last got her share of the Ellsworth estate, which has been so long in the Courts. By a general compromise between all the heirs, the will was set aside entirely, and the bulk of the property given to the family, leaving $90,000 to Yale, and $20,000 to Wabash College. The whole estate, (estimated at half a million,) except a few legacies, would have come to Yale had the will been contested and allowed, but its provisions were so complicated and restrictive that the College preferred to take only a fifth of the sum, hampered with no conditions, to carrying the matter into the Courts, where the will might have been set aside altogether.

Prof. Loomis, who takes Prof. Olmstead's place, is now in Europe purchasing new philosophical apparatus for the College. The Corporation appropriated $2,500 for this purpose, and Richard S. Fellowes, Esq., of New-Haven, added $500 more. The Scientific School are now in possession of their new building, lately presented to the College by Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., at a cost of $40,000. The rooms are all finished in the most convenient, and even elegant manner, many of them being elaborately frescoed and ornamented. The lecture-room will seat three hundred. Here the annual course of Agricultural lectures will be held next Winter.

The *University Quarterly* for October came out Saturday, and seems to be a very good number. Daniel C. Gilman, Esq., our Librarian, has an exceedingly interesting article on his specialty, "The Library of Yale College." Williams College is very appropriately represented by a description of the "Physical Geography of Southern Greenland," by one of the students just returned from the Greenland expedition of their Natural History Society. The number opens with an elaborate article from a son of Dr. O. W. Holmes, of Boston, who is one of the Harvard editors of the Platonic Philosophy.

Yale has entered into the excitement of the political campaign with great enthusiasm. We have a Yale Democratic Club, and a Yale Republican Club, too; the one of a hundred and the other of all the rest of the College. Our enthusiasm, however, will not amount to anything very practical, apart from torch-light processions, as the Inspectors persist in refusing all students the right to vote, unless they can prove that they support themselves. If it were not for this, the Republican vote in New-Haven would be larger by a hundred and fifty. I forgot to mention that besides the Republicans and Democrats, we have one man in College who takes the *Herald*. His politics, of course, are not known, though he is supposed to go in for the "Vicar of Bray."

YALENSIS.

### Naval Intelligence.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARDS.

Matters at the different Navy-Yards, notwithstanding the number of vessels ordered for sea, are comparatively dull. This arises from the small appropriations made by Congress for purely yard work. At New-York, (the sum granted for which was $20,-000,) there is hardly anything doing except on ships. The launching-ways are receiving a few finishing touches, a sewer is being sunk, and a small shot-rack is building behind the marine barracks. The *Vandalia* occupies a large gang, and so does the *Wabash*, which is still in dock. The *Roanoke*, *North Carolina*, *Perry*, *Brandywine* and *Potomac* are in *statu quo*.

At Boston the *Mississippi* is in hands, and will be reported ready for further orders in a few weeks. The *Colorado* is in a state of thorough readiness for sea-going preparations; the *Minnesota* is nearly in the same state; the *Franklin* takes up her old quarters, waiting the "conversion" process, and the *Ohio* and *Virginia* remain as they have been for years. There is little other than ship work going on at the premises. The Boston appropriation was $15,000.

Philadelphia is not remarkably dull, owing to the variety of things to be done for the corvettes *Jamestown* and *Saratoga*. There are about 400 men employed in the Yard, and the disbursements for labor do not probably exceed $30,000 monthly. The *St. Lawrence* frigate, flagship of the Brazil squadron in 1857-8-9; and the steamer *Princeton*, are the other craft in the stream. Philadelphia got $15,000 also for the year's yard expenses.

At Norfolk, since the departure of the *Richmond*, the *Pensacola* and *Germantown* afford work for a fair force. The *Merrimack* steamer, line-of-battle-ships *Columbus*, *New-York*, (not launched,) *Pennsylvania*, *Dealware*, frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia* are in ordinary. The Norfolk yard has $69,000 to dispose of in the twelve months ending next July.

At Portsmouth there is little doing, and little funds to do it with. The corvette *Cumberland* is in commission, and will leave for New-York in a few days. The *Santee* is on the stocks. $10,000 was considered a sufficient sum for Portsmouth. The sloops *Macedonian* and *Marion*, recently returned from sea, are in the river.

At Washington the machinery of the *Pensacola* is the chief business going on. The removal of the Naval Monument occupied the hands of the Yard for a short time recently. The $17,000 given for work at the Washington Station would seem too *liberal*.

The laborers at Pensacola are mostly idle. The *Fulton* is the only vessel likely to give them anything to do, $10,000 were laid aside for this Yard. At Sackett's Harbor and Mare Island nothing of interest is going on.

The Washington correspondent of an "enterprising" cotemporary says that our account of the doings of the Naval Board, showing that almost without exception *none but line-of-battle ships would be recommended for conversion into steamers*, was unfounded. When the official report appears "Jenkins" will find that he is mistaken.

### Mr. Littlejohn.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1860.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I cut the following from an article which appeared in the *Tribune* of to-day, over the signature of "H. G.," which article seems to be a reply to letters of your correspondence dated Oswego and Syracuse, Oct. 20:

"But we are told that 'there is no man in this community (Oswego) who enjoys a higher character for personal integrity than Mr. Littlejohn.' Every community of course erects and graduates its own standards of integrity, and there is no objection, so long as it does not attempt to thrust them on other people. When I was in Chicago three Winters since, a prominent Republican complained to me that their Governor (Bissell) had sent on a requisition to *our* Governor for the surrender of Mr. Littejohn and partner, and it was not complied with. Had it been, we might perhaps have been favored with a comparison of the Oswego and Chicago standards of integrity respectively, that would have proved instructive and profitable."

As regards the political differences between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Littlejohn, I take very little interest, never having voted the Republican ticket, and having no sympathy with the party. Still the above extract deserves to brand the author, as all that your correspondent puts into Mr. Littlejohn's mouth as said at Oswego.

Mr. Littlejohn's character at home needs no indorsement, and I doubt if among all the *Lobby* that has been around Albany the last six or seven Winters if one can be found that ever even approached Mr. Littlejohn, directly or indirectly, as to any pecuniary gain that should result to him for the passage of any bill.

In regard to the charge H. G. makes against Mr. L. and locates in Chicago three Winters ago, there is not *one word* of truth in the whole paragraph. Mr. Littlejohn having never been in the City of Chicago, nor in the State of Illinois, could not have been charged with any crime there. He has never been indicted, nor was ever any requisition made on any Governor of this State for him.

Mr. Greeley could very easily have learned these facts before publishing such a calumny, and I deem this denial due Mr. L. both as a man and a friend.

Yours, respectfully, F. B. D.

Freight Accumulating.—The Detroit *Advertiser*, of Saturday, says: "Every means of transportation for freight from this point is made use of, and yet there is an insufficiency. Produce is accumulating for the East, in spite of the numerous steamers that are constantly plying, and all loaded to their utmost capacity. Nine steamers are engaged exclusively in the Lake Superior trade, and yet shippers have found themselves obliged to charter sail vessels to relieve themselves of the pressure. A few days since, the propeller *Wabash Valley* was dispatched, and we understand that the propeller *Montgomery* will be, on her next arrival here from Buffalo."

**President Buchanan for the Ledger does** write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

[illegible] **Work for Buildings**.—[illegible] Columns, Girders, Beams, [illegible] Vaults, &c. Every description of [illegible] building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, [illegible], New-York.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated**
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Target Prizes! Target Prizes!**

A large variety of handsome and useful articles in silver-plated goods, for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

**Is it not a duty to perpetuate physical comeliness** by fostering health and strength? When we hear of a man retaining his mental and physical endowments at an extremely advanced age, we all admire the anomaly, and would gladly inherit his undecaying vitality. Whoever, then, aids the race to lengthen the period of substantial youth, by feeding and purifying the fountains of health, merits the respect and applause of the world as a benefactor, and such is Mrs. S. A. ALLEN, who has done for the Hair all that could be wished. Her
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
and
ZYLOBALSAMUM
PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND RESTORE TO IT THE
COLOR AND GLOSS OF YOUTH;
and they effect this by an alliance with the natural laws, and not in any spurious or fallacious manner.
Dépôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st; also for sale at No. 612 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

**Radical Cure of Hernia.**—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

**Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.**

The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

**Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's**
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders Corders and Markers,
Are the only machines that fully meet all the wants of families and manufacturers. They make lock-stitch seams alike on both sides, without a ridge that can be ironed off—the only stich that will not ravel.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a circular.

**I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and** William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

**Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.**, one door north of Maiden-lane.
Superior fitting Shirts made to order.
Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Lambs-wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker, Knit, and Merino Half Hose.
Dressing Robes, Shawls, Blankets, etc.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

**Rejoice, ye Sufferers! Rise, ye Bed-ridden** Cripples!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for chronic rheumatism, colic, cramp, cuts, pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all** Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

**Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.**
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

**Eureka Sewing Machines, Price $50.**
WEEKLY AMOUNTS received in payment. MACHINES RENTED if desired. Office 493 Broadway.
Agents wanted in every city and town.

**The Stereoscopic Emporium**—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

## MARRIED.

Warren—Harvey.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. W. Nye Harvey, of Milford, Conn., Theodore D. Warren and Mary Augusta, daughter of Charles R. Harvey, Esq., both of New-York.

Foster—Skinner.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, Robert Foster, of Massachusetts, to Christiana Skinner, of this City.

Chamberlain—Holmes.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 23, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, D. D., James L. Chamberlain, of Alexandria, Va., to Helen Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Samuel L. Holmes, of Brooklyn.

Willett—Clark.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, Samuel J. Willett, of New-York, to Miss Emma S. Clark, of the former place.

Randell—Randell.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mr. Money Randell, of Harrington, N. J., to Miss Labelle Francaise, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Randell, Sr., of Newtown, L. I.

La Farge—Perry.—At Newport, R. I., Oct. 15, by Rev. Wm. O'Reilly, V. G., Mr. John La Farge, of New-York, to Miss Margaret M. Perry, daughter of the late Christopher Grant Perry, of Newport.

## DIED.

Dexter.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 22, of disease of the heart, after a short but painful illness, Anna J., widow of the late George H. Dexter, and second eldest daughter of John and Margaret Hunter.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Harry and John A., and also of her brothers-in-law, Geo. R. Thompson and Amos C. Woodruff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence her father, in 70th-st., near the North River, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. Bloomingdale stages, from 32d-st. and 6th-av., pass within a block of the door.

Thorp.—On Monday, Oct. 22, of congestion of the lungs, Amelia Almira, beloved wife Samuel S. Thorp, Jr., and daughter of the late Morris Peets, aged 26 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, the members of the Fifth Company, National Guards, and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Turner.—In this City, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Rebecca Stetson, relict of Williams Turner, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 59 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William B. Bordman, No. 112 McDougal-st., notice of the time of which will appear in to-morrow's paper.

Wallen.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, Elizabeth Wallen, aged 102 years.

The funeral will be attended from Duane-st. M. E. Church, this day, at 2 o'clock.

Duncan.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, Frederick Skene, son of Francis and Hester A. Duncan, aged 4 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 80 1st-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Coffin.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, Frederick J. Coffin, Esq., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 306 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Hudson and Westchester County, N. Y., also California papers please copy.

Landon.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, after a lingering illnes, Harriet C. Bogardus, widow of the late Edwin R. Landon.

Welsh.—At Bengal, Bullock County, Ga., on Thursday, Oct. 11, of congestion of the brain, Maria R., daughter of Julia F., and the late Alexander F. Welsh, of this City, on her 12th birthday.

Byron.—In Vevay, Switzerland, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, Mrs. Isabella Byron, wife of Mr. John W. Byron, of this City, in the 43d year of her age.

Her remains will be brought to New-York for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class No.* 505, *Oct.* 23, 1860.
14, 63, 40, 27, 54, 36, 61, 59, 21, 58, 52, 53.
*Class No.* 506, *Oct.* 23, 1860.
44, 77, 13, 4, 7, 37, 3, 76, 71, 28, 21, 72, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 23, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

**BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT**—INSTANT RELIEF.—The moment this balsamic remedy is applied to a sore, a bruise, a wound, a burn, a scald, an abrasion, a dislocation, a sprain or a fracture, the pain is allayed, the inflammation begins to subside and the cure commences. Its healing properties are almost beyond belief. In rheumatism, and all painful diseases of the muscles, glands, sinews and bones, it gives immediate ease, enabling the sufferer to sleep when opiates have been tried in vain. Dépôt, No. 34 Beekman-st. Price 25 cents.

**BEARD FOR THE BEARDLESS.**—GRAHAM'S ONGUENT will force the moustache or whiskers to grow on the smoothest face, as if by magic, in a few weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sold by dealers generally. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

DOWNER'S
AND
THE PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY
GUARANTEED OUR CUSTOMERS
AT ALL TIMES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 34 AND 36
BURLING-SLIP.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION.
The third Lecture
BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
will be delivered
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
at the
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be for sale at Swayne's, in Fulton-st., and also at Nos. 182 and 184 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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Setting forth all the strong and weak points of character and disposition, what to encourage, and what to restrain,

WILL AID YOUNG MEN

Just starting in life, who are full of zeal, strength and courage, and yet have little experience

IN GOVERNING THEIR PASSIONS,

And bringing their moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant, thereby qualifying them for

SELECTING PROPER PURSUITS,

In which their abilities can be used to the best advantage, and their defects most effectually overcome, thus securing the best results of their efforts,

AND GAINING HONOR AND HAPPINESS.

These examinations are given verbally, with all the candor and faithfulness of confidential communications, and, when desired,

FULL WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS

Are made, accompanied by a book or chart with illustration of the organs, large and small, with full instructions how to cultivate and direct every faculty and emotion.

By FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

When Olive Tar is inhaled, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

When Olive Tar is applied, it magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
*Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.*
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
They Revitalize and Purify the Blood,
They impart Energy to the Nervous System,
They Invigorate the Liver,
They Strengthen the Digestion,
They Regulate the Secretions of the Body,
And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
Price One Dollar a Package.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from the following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail:*
Geo. Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.
Col. Chas. May, U. S. A.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
Rev. Edward Bright, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
Rev. D. W. Cronk, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Butternuts, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

RICH CARPETING.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms.
No. 506 Broadway.

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OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
           BALLOU'S
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BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT,
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, etc., etc., per dozen.
No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1860.

For sixteen years I had sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids. My father and myself spent not less than two hundred and fifty dollars for a cure, but all in vain. Although we employed six of the best physicians in this city at different times, they used all the skill in their power, but to no purpose; so inflamed were my eyelids that all my eyelashes came out. W. Wishart, at No. 56 South Third-street, seeing my sufferings, presented me with a bottle of POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER, and I thank God, that though I have not used two bottles, my eyes are well, and my eyelashes are growing out rapidly.

DANIEL BRANT, No. 931 North Second-street.

For certificates of wonderful cures, see circulars at Drug Stores. To be had of F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-street, New-York; D. S. Barnes & Co., No. 13 Park-place; Penfold, Parker & Mower, No. 15 Beekman-st.; Casswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; A. Cushman, Hotel St. Germain; Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 576 Broadway; R. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; J. T. Lee, cor. 23d-st. and 4th-av.; Tadman & Co., No. 81 Walker-st., No. 268 4th-av., and Medical Hall, Yorkville; John Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by Druggists generally. Copyright secured according to law. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared by M. G. BROWN, Philadelphia.

A LUXURY, NECESSITY AND COMFORT.—The STRELA MATCHES are Smokeless and Odorless, without Sulphur, Waterproof beautifully colored in Ornamental Boxes, will stand the hottest or dampest climate; double quantity in each box; as cheap as common lucifers; made expressly for the PARLOR, SICK ROOM, AND SITTING ROOM. Consumptives, asthmatics, and invalids will find special comfort in them. No one, having used them once, will ever use any others. Put up in packages of 50 boxes at $1, of 100 at $2, and in dozens at 25 cents at retail. Parties remitting by mail, may have them sent to any part of the country by express. A liberal discount to the trade by the case of ten or twenty gross. Address the STRELA MATCH Co., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFfering my [illegible] assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Casters, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter-Knives, &c., by retail, at the usual wholesale prices.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ONE OF THE [illegible]
EVER WRITTEN!
COMMENCES THIS WEEK
COMMENCES THIS WEEK
IN NO VI. OF
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
Author of "The Woman in White," "The Dead Secret," &c., called
THE CROSSED PATH!
THE CROSSED PATH!
THE CROSSED PATH!
THE CROSSED PATH!

The HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL is published [illegible]. Ready every Thursday. Price Three Cents. To be [illegible] of all news agents. Copies mailed on receipt of [illegible] price in stamps, by the Publishers, A. [illegible] Co., No. 20 North William-st., New-York. Subscription, $1 50 a year, or $1 for thirty-four [illegible]. Try one number of this, the most [illegible] structive periodical of the day, with two [illegible] newest and best music every week.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "recently put up," is capable of doing:

Deplorable Calamity—Five Lives Lost.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, except exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. Ericsson's Caloric Engine is as safe as a Franklin stove. Upwards of Five Hundred of them are in Practical Operation.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

Send for a pamphlet.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN CHINA AND GLASS.
On and after TUESDAY, 23d inst., we shall offer for sale
500 FULL SERVICES OF
CHINA AND GLASS,
Comprising
258 PIECES AT $75 PER SET.
The China is the very finest quality of White French China, and the Glass is Rich Cut and Engraved Bohemian Glass-ware, the whole forming a service fit for the best tables in the country.
We are only enabled to offer the above at this low rate in consequence of having secured them from the manufacturer at a great bargain, for cash, and in fixing the rate we have given our customers the full benefit of the reduction.
Those desirous of securing one of the above sets will please call early, as our stock of them is limited.
Also, on hand the following, which were purchased by Mr. Haughwout in Europe, at low rates.
RICH DECORATED DINNER SETS from $75 upwards.
RICH DECORATED TEA SETS from $8 upwards.
BRONZES, PARIAN GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. Raymond, Wesley Co., publishers of this paper.

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING,
707 BROADAY 707.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of
GAS FIXTURES AND FRENCH BRONZES
in the City, for sale
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
by STEPHEN PHILBIN,
No. 707 Broadway,
between Washington-place and 4th-st.

| HOWE'S<br>BALL PROTECTING<br>SCALES. | LILLIE'S<br>CHILLED IRON<br>SAFES. |
|---|---|

Twenty Herring's second-hand Safes for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

MOTHERS READ THIS.—THE EDITOR OF the Mississippi *Baptist*, published at Jackson, says: "Our infant has been brought through the critical period of cutting its first teeth with scarcely a fever. We use Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP daily, and would advise all parents to procure a supply. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
A SAFE, PROMPT AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL INFLAMMATORY AND EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE EYE.
This new and beautiful preparation has been suggested by recent discoveries in chemical science, and is indorsed and recommended by several of the most eminent physicians in the City, who have tested it in their practice. A valuable and reliable eye-water is needed. Few diseases are more annoying and prevalent than those of the eye. Few are so readily relieved if the proper means be used in time, and none are more serious if they be neglected.
It is not departing from the truth to assert, that in nearly all cases where the the internal structure of the eye is not involved, a few applications of the MAGIC EYE-WATER will restore perfect health to the organ, and render any further doctoring or medication unnecessary.
The proprietor would regret to insult the good sense of the public by recommending his Eye-water as a certain cure for *Amaurosis*, which is a paralysis of the optic nerve; for *Cataract*, in which the crystaline lens, or window of the eye, has become opaque or darkened, or even to squint at curing *Strabismus*, and promise to make crooked eyes straight. No such nonsense is intimated. Any person with "half an eye" could readily see through such an assumption. We simply offer the world a safe, prompt, and reliable remedy for all external complaints of the eye, and for all conditions of inflammation of the organ. We further assert that the MAGIC EYE-WATER will give tone and strength to the sight, and impart new vigor to enfeebled vision. This is the whole story.
Manufactured by the proprietor, D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER is sold by all respectable druggists. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
Will be held at
THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 1860.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES.
These SELF-CLEANING, SELF-PACKING, and GAS-TIGHT FURNACES have been thoroughly tested for six years, and have proved the most durable, economical and popular Furnaces in use, as those will acknowledge who have given them a trial.
BOYNTON'S PORTABLE HEATER has also given very general satisfaction for the last eight years. Call and examine these Furnaces, or send for circulars with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

KITCHENERS AND RANGES.
The AMERICAN SAND-OVEN KITCHENER, a new and splendid Range, just completed, combining more useful improvements than any other range in the country. Also, the IMPROVED MORNING-STAR RANGE, and the PIERCE RANGE, for suited for wood or coal, and the PIERCE RANGE, for sale by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st. New-York.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.
We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Fall arrangement commencing Oct. 15, 1860. Three fast trains daily from New-York to Albany, leaving 26th-st. station at 7 A. M., 10 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad. Passenger can purchase tickets and have their baggage checked through to all principal places, west, northwest and southwest.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; will be found willing and obliging. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., first floor, front room, on the corner, one door from 16th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of reference, and is not long from Philadelphia; has always lived in private families; is desirous of a good home. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—A SITUATION WANTED by two young women; Protestants; one as chambermaid, and to take care of children or sew; has no objection to the country; the other as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given; can be seen at her present situation. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman who is not long in the country; understands sewing, and is willing to learn up-stairs work in a respectable family; will be satisfied with moderate wages while learning the method of working; willing to assist in washing, and has no objection to children. Call at No. 380 35th-st., cor. 9th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 144 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, back room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small, private family; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is a good sewer; has lived with the best of families in this City, and has reference to that effect; can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 16.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with washing and ironing. Has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not suited, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or take charge of a baby and do sewing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 84 East 32d-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. City reference of four years. Apply at No. 38 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 93 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take care of one or two children, or would do chamberwork and waiting for a small family. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 297 Court-st., corner of Degraw-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A YOUNG AMERICAN woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waiter. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 228 Mott-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a very responsible and highly-recommended girl to do chamberwork and sewing or would assist in the care of children; is a person of very neat appearance, experienced in her duties and will appreciate a permanent and steady home; is of Protestant principles. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; best of references given. Call, for two days, at No. 103 22d-st., near 3d-av., first floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, by a neat, respectable English Protestant girl, with the best of City reference, a situation in either of the above capacities; is a thorough waitress, and in every respect a competent domestic; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., corner 23d-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 100 West 19th st. Best City reference.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kind of desserts, jellies and ice cream; also, all kinds of French cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

**AS COOK.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; jellies, ice cream, all desserts, bread and biscuit baking, also, in the best manner; has lived with the most respectable City families for the last 18 years, to whom she refers. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., first floor, for two days.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, respectable woman, as cook; is a good pastry cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., for two days, if not engaged. Has no objection to go in the country, and has the best of City reference.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small private family, and understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who is well acquainted with her business in all its branches; has no objection to the City, but the country would be preferred. Best of references given from her last situation, where she has lived a number of years. Apply at No. 40 4th-st.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman who understands her business thoroughly; best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Apply at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d av., for two days.

**AS COOK.**—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as first-class cook; is accustomed to doing the very best of cooking in first-class families in the City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, near 12th-st. and University-place.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, by a young woman, in a private family; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 142 East 29th-st.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL a situation as first-class cook, capable of cooking European and American cooking in all their various forms; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 425 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., Room No. 2.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, blanc-mange, &c., &c.; ten years' City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a most respectable woman of middle age, who understands her business in every respect, with the best City references, and is willing to assist with coarse washing. Call at, or address Mrs. G., 122 East 20th-st.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class professed cook who thoroughly understands her business; understands the French and American styles; can give the highest references. Inquire at 213 West 16th-st., three doors from 7th-av.

**AS COOK.**—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., till engaged, between 5th and 6th avs.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; understands baking and milking; no objections to go in the country; has good reference; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman; understands her business; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; has no objection to assist in washing if required. Satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 1 University-place, Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman in a private family as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City references given.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook and housekeeper; understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 118 29th-st., cor. 3d-av., 3d floor.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., first floor, near 7th-av.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, competent, Protestant young girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good cook, and an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a young woman as good plain cook washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138 East 29th-st., for two days, fourth floor, back room.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook; is a good family baker, and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. 3d floor, back room.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give the best City reference from last place, where she has lived two and a half years. Call at No. 62 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room, for 2 days.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Apply at No. 268 East 12th-st., near Av. B, second floor, front room.

**AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family—one is first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived three years in her last place; can get the very best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, and would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 68½ West Washington-place, one door east of Grove-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

**AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED situations by two Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress or chambermaid and sewing. Both have the best of City reference from their last place. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

**AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—Wanted, situations by two young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; one has 4 and the other 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 to 4, at No. 85 15th-st., in the store.

**AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as first-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 19th-st.

**AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate baker; has the best City references. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, for two days. Another as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Both from the same place.

**AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED, a situation in city or country, by a Protestant Swiss girl, as cook or chambermaid; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

**AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.**—A steady, industrious and efficient young woman desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages from $7 to $8 per month.

**AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, a situation as cook and laundress, by a respectable girl. No objection to do housework. Call at No. 396 East 9th-st.

**AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, A situation as above; no objection to do housework; wages $5. Call at No. 366 East 9th-st.

**AS DRESSMAKER.**—A FIRST-RATE DRESSmaker would like an opportunity of going out by the day to respectable families. The advertiser perfectly understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and is a first-rate cloak and mantilla maker. Can be seen by calling or addressing a note to No. 108 East 13th-st.

**AS DRESSMAKER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as dressmaker; can do all sorts of family sewing, if required; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Best of reference can be produced. Apply at No. 148 East 35th-st., for two days.

**AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.**—A SITUATION wanted by a competent, respectable woman; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning and larding, jellies, and creams and pastries; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

**AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.**—A GERMAN girl wishes a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, washer and ironer and can bake well; understands her business perfectly; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

**AS HOUSEKEEPER.**—A NEW-ENGLAND lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is a good economist, and will attend to the interest of her employer; has no objection to a widower's family; is kind to children; will go to any part of the Union. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**AS HOUSEKEEPER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a lady to take charge of a house for a widower, or do dressmaking in a private family. Apply at No. 320 Bleecker-st., in the store.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do the general housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; is of pleasing manners; good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 419 9th-av., third floor, for two days.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE, willing girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would do housework; is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or do the general housework of a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 178 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young German girl, to do housework for a small American family. Call at No. 354 5th-st., between Avenues A and B., second floor.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—WANTED, A SITUATION to do the housework of a small private family, by a Protestant girl; wages no object. Call at No. 8 Desbrosses-st., near Canal.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a small private family; references given, if required. Call at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at French dyer's, until suited.

**AS HOUSEMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION WANTED, to do general housework or take care of children, by a faithful, industrious girl. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 138 East Broadway.

**AS LADY'S MAID, &c.**—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 13th-st., first floor, back room.

**AS LAUNDRESS.**—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City testimonials as to character and capability. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 130 East 24th-st., front room, 3d floor.

**AS LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as laundress; understands fluting thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

**AS LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.**—WANTED, BY a tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; bakes bread; is a good plain cook; or as regular laundress; can do up linens in magnificent style; can take charge of a large wash; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

**AS NURSE.**—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, trustworthy woman, a situation as competent nurse; has 9 years' experience; is also a very neat sewer. Has the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, or address for two days, at No. 179 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

**AS NURSE.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st.

**AS NURSE.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable woman, as infant's nurse; understands taking charge of a baby from its birth; first-class City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-st., near the Bowery.

**AS NURSE.**—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a nurse who has lived with her three years. She is admirably qualified to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., this morning, until 1 P. M.

**AS NURSE.**—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish woman lately landed, a Protestant, is desirous of an engagement as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; would take the charge of a baby. Address J. H., No. 43 Oliver-st., or Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

**AS NURSE, &c.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 111 25th-st., second story, between 6th and 7th avs., front room; can be seen for two days.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; would like to live with a lady that boarded. Can be seen for three days, at No. 154 East 29th-st.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; has best of City references. Call at No. 124 East 27th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; is a very good plain sewer and accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given from last place. Inquire at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and ladies' plain dresses; understands hair-dressing; or would wait on ladies. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 91 32d-st., near Lexington-av., third story, front room, for two days.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as above, or as chambermaid and waitress, or will do fine washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of reference in the vicinity from which she advertises. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has many years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for a few days.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby or growing children, or would go as chambermaid and family seamstress. Can cut and fit for children; would travel with a lady. Call or address at No. 202 1st-av., near 12th-st.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork, and waiting; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—A SITUATION wanted by a competent young woman, as nurse and seamstress; unexceptionable City reference of four years. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., for two days.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's clothes in the neatest manner, and all kinds of family sewing; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address for two days No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and under-garments, and all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would sew between families; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 15th-st., corner of Avenue C, top floor, front rooms.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, a permanent situation; understands the cutting and fitting of boys', girls' and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Would go out by the week.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can sew on a Grove & Baker machine; does all family sewing; is accustomed to doing up young lady's hair; can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 33d-st.; has the best of City reference.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED—A SITUATION, by a young lady of intelligence and refinement, to do plain sewing; would be willing to wait on an invalid lady, or assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 849 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., third floor.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; would assist with children; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 187 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman, with good City reference; has no objections to wait on a lady if required. Apply or send, for three days, to No. 86 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork if required; has the best of reference; can be seen at No. 22 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the fancy-store. Can be seen for two days.

**AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork or take care of children; understands embroidery in all its branches; can make children's clothing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 19th-st., first door from 6th-av.

**AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Davis', No. 29 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl to sew, and take care of a child, or as chambermaid and to sew. Can be seen at her last place, where she lived for five years, No. 25 Charles-st.

**AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.**—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as plain seamstress and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., second floor, for two days.

**AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—Situations wanted by two respectable Welsh girls, —one as seamstress, and the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 415 6th-av.

**AS WAITRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

**AS WET NURSE.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as wet nurse, with a good breast of milk. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 5 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

**AS WET NURSE.**—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman, with excellent milk and good reference, wishes to get a situation. Apply this day (Tuesday) at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

**SERVANTS.**—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

**ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW** ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

### MALES.

**AS BOOK-KEEPER.**—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent, satisfactory references can be given.

Address A. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objections to any part of the country. Call or address W. B., at Trainor's, No. 654 Broadway.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man as coachman in either City or country; understands plain gardening, also, the care of horses; is a perfectly safe driver; would be submissive to every duty required; will not be found wanting in anything stated; the very best of references. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for four days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is a good and careful driver, a good groom, and can produce satisfactory reference in regard to honesty, sobriety, good conduct and capability; has no objection to City or country. Address J. L., for two days, Box 194 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; understands his business perfectly well; has no objection to town or country; can produce good reference from town and country. Call at or address No. 319 3d-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

**AS COACHMAN.**—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man wants a situation as coachman in a private family; the best of City reference given as to honesty and capability; has no objection to the country. Call at the private stable No 16 West 35th-st., for two days.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Englishman, aged 27, as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can produce the very best City reference. Address R. D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman. For reference, inquire of Thos. A. Davis, Jr., No. 82 Nassau-st. Can be seen at No. 4 West 16th-st., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; can procure the best of reference. Address M. K., No. 144 East 24th-st.

**AS COACHMAN, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single young man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; has good and satisfactory references from both City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office. Can be seen for two days.

**AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.**—AN HONest, hard-working, sober and capable young man, wants a situation as coachman and farmer; is willing to make himself useful about the house; is a good driver, a good plain gardener; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—A RESPECTable, steady Protestant German man, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, any distance; will be found a competent driver, and understands the care and management of horses in every particular; takes a pride in turning out his carriage, and team in the best style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; is a good Protestant and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give the very best reference from his last employer. Address L. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, by a sober, steady young man, with good reference, a situation as above, and to make himself generally useful about the house. Address J. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, a situation by a smart single young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good, steady, careful driver, and is sober, honest and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow or two, if required; wages not so much an object as a good home; can give good City reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

**AS DRUG CLERK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

**AS FARMER AND GARDENER.**—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER.**—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class gardener; understands the culture of grapes under glass, in hot and cold houses, greenhouses, and out-door plants. Address a letter to No. 314 1st-av., for three days, for A. B., front room, second floor.

**AS GARDENER.**—A SINGLE GERMAN GARdener, living several years in this country, understanding his business in all its branches, is desirous of finding a situation. No objection to go South. Address T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.**—WANTed by a man and his wife, situations in the country; the man understands well plain gardening, farming in all its branches, the care of horses, cows, &c.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer. Address G. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

**AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.**—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied on for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. T., No. 120 14th-st., near 3d-av.

**AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.**—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman, with good City reference. Address F. C. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**AS HOUSE-PAINTER.**—WANTED, EMPLOYment by a young married man, house-painter by trade; has no objection to any other kind of employment. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a respectable man; understands his business perfectly and can give the best of references; is a Protestant and a single man; no objection to the country. Apply, for three days, at Nos. 57 and 59 East 14th-st.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a very sober, capable man, who can refer to the best of families in the City. Address, by note, HAZARD & CASWELL, on the west corner of 24th-st. and 5th-av., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, or call at No. 746 Broadway, in the store, or No. 900 Broadway, in the store.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has near four years' best City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at, or address W. H., No. 294 4th-av.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; good City reference given. Address J. H., care of Mr. Thos. Saunders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN,** of good business knowledge and experience; has a thorough knowledge of Spanish, and is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of reference given. A line directed to M., Box No. 1,974 New-York Post-office, will have prompt attention.

**TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.**—Wanted, a situation as barkeeper by an honest, steady man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address BARKEEPER, Box 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

## MUSICAL.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

**STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS**

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

**A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.**

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

**WM. HALL & SON.**

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

**CHAMBERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS**

Prices from $40 to $400.

Warerooms in the Bible House 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. Send for a circular.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO.,**
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

**RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES**—By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for sale at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at the salesrooms of Henry H. Leeds, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 10 A. M., for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes. These pianos have been finished by the receiver with the most approved scales, full iron frames, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS,** and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

**AS MUSIC TEACHER.**—A LADY WELL EXperienced in teaching the piano-forte, and who can produce the highest testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Call at No. 183 West 20th-st., two doors from 8th-av.

**ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS,** Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, 329 Broadway.

**R. NUNNS & CLARK HAVE REOPENED** for a few days, at their old stand, No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., and now offer the balance of their stock of piano-fortes at greatly reduced prices for cash, to close the concern.

**A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO.** 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

## HELP WANTED.

**A BOY.**—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE GROcery, a lad not over 15 years old, who resides with his parents. $50 only will be paid the first year. Address C. E. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

**A COOK.**—WANTED, A NEAT AND OBLIGING Protestant girl, to do cooking, and assist in washing and ironing. Wages $8. A German would be preferred. Good City reference required. Apply, from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 33 East 37th-st.

**A COOK.**—WANTED, A CAPABLE GIRL TO cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 17 East 24th-st., before 12 o'clock.

**A WAITRESS.**—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO can bring satisfactory City references as to capacity and character. Protestant or North of Ireland preferred. Apply at No. 3 East 34th-st., from 9 till 12.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—WANTED, A SALESMAN who has a large trade, which he can control for cash or short time. Such a person can make a favorable arrangement with a house now doing a large cash business. Address A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, stating the amount he can sell and where an interview may be had.

**A GENTLEMAN AND LADY GOING SOUTH** for the Winter desire a woman to accompany them, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to assist in general housework. Best references required. Inquire at No. 196 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near State-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

**HOUSES WANTED, FURNISHED AND** unfurnished, for actual applicants of first class, who would make desirable tenants in every particular.
FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers,
No. 9 Pine-st.

**A HOUSE WANTED FOR THE WINTER,** either entirely or partially furnished; it may be a small one, but the location must be desirable. Address, stating full particulars, L. L. D., Box 107 *Times* Office.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, IN A FIRST-**class neighborhood, from November to May. Inquire of H. DE MOTT, No. 49 East 22d-st.

**IN ASTORIA, A FURNISHED COTTAGE**—From November to May. Rent $50 a month. Inquire of C. W. BALLETT, Fulton-st., Astoria.

## TEACHERS.

**AS TEACHER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS tutor or private teacher, City preferred, by a young man who is a good classical scholar, and has experience in his profession; will teach Latin and Greek in classes. Best of reference of unexceptionable moral character and capabilities. Address S. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

## INSTRUCTION.

**FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.**
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT**

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st.; at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1 will receive prompt attention, on and after which date Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

The Rutgers Female Institute, having been removed from the Seventh Ward and located on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., exercises appropriate to the opening of the new edifice, will take place on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The Institute Buildings will be open for inspection on that day from 3 o'clock P. M., and the Trustees invite their patrons, former graduates and Stockholders, to be present on that occasion. In behalf of the Board, J. W. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

**BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on Thursday, Nov. 1, next.

**ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.**—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 6 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal.

**JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900** Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores: Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

**MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL** reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

**AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,** No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where book-keeping, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, &c., are the principal branches taught yet ample provisions are made for the instruction of spelling, reading and other English branches, each student receiving strictly individual instruction. This institution has always received an extensive German patronage.

**BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.**—THE TWENTY-eighth term of this well-known and popular boarding-school will be commenced on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 82 Beekman-st., or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

**GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.**—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.**—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Esq., No. 128 Broadway; W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; or of the Principal.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NEW-YORK.**—Well adapted for boys or girls, or both. Has been conducted by present proprietor eight years, and paid well. Also favorably located for a hotel for Summer resort. Terms easy. Address Box No. 4,040 New-York Post-office.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL**—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—MR. FABREGOU, OF the Free Academy, will resume his lectures on the French language on Nov. 1, and continue EVERY THURSDAY EVENING for six months, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Terms (in advance) $20.

**ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL,** French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

**REDDING INSTITUTE.**—THE WINTER Session will begin Nov. 7. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.,
E. P. SHAW, A. M., } Principals.

**PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING** taught in a practical and satisfactory manner. Ornamental penmanship executed to order by WHEELER & DIXON, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Open day and evening.

**MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st.,** will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL HAS** reopened its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

**$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE** Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

**MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES** for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

**ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG** Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Nov. 5. Circulars at HALL'S Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.**—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

**THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME** Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of A. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

**MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. T. LOCKWOOD, Principal

**BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.**—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN** their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept 18.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 806 BROADWAY New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

**C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY**—Halsey Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Application may be made daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Several new classes are now forming. Send for a circular. A grand soiree at Gothic Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

## FARMS.

**FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.**—WILL exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; within half a mile of steamboat landing, three miles of Rahway station, and twenty of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

**FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF** the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 65th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

**FARM WANTED.**—A LOW-PRICED FARM IS wanted, within one hours' ride of the City. State price, quantity of land and location. Address H. U., Room No. 25, No. 51 Wall-st.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

**WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND** splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.**

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—The subscriber offers for sale about 120 acres of his real estate, situate at Port Morris, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and distant only six miles from foot of 10th-st., New-York. This property fronts about 3,000 feet on the East River, having a depth of water at low tide of from 20 to 60 feet; a dock, 160 feet in length, is already built on it; 138th-st., (100 feet wide) is opened from Harlem River directly to the property alluded to; it is also easy of access by the Port Morris branch of the Harlem RR. The subscriber has the right (granted to him by the State) to land under water, with docking privileges, &c.; he was also granted a valuable franchise (see chap. 509, laws of 1859) by the Legislature, which franchise he will assign to the purchaser or purchasers of the property. To capitalists this offers a safe investment, as land in the immediate vicinity of that proposed to be sold, and without possessing a tithe of its advantages, has risen in value within the last three years full 150 per cent. Full particulars as to price, terms, &c., will be given on application to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, Counselors, &c., No. 37 Wall st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises, or, if by letter, addressed to him at Harlem Post-office, New-York. G. MORRIS.

**BROOKLYN.**—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Gleason avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—A THREE-STORY and basement frame house, 20x36, lot 20x100 feet, on Sackett st., a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. and South Ferries, within half a square of railroad to Fulton Ferry; situated in a good neighborhood. All of the rooms are conveniently arranged, and abundantly supplied with closets, wardrobe, store-rooms, etc. Has gas throughout, and the Ridgewood water. Price, $3,900; $1,500 of which may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is in perfect order. Apply to JOHN RAMSEY, No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL**—THE FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 79 and 81 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and approved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, hardwood doors, black walnut stairs. Also, two brown stone houses on Lexington-av. Price $10,000, terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises. 34th-st. is a one hundred-foot street.

**FOR SALE**—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamsburgh,) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

**HOUSES FOR SALE**—IN NEW-YORK AND Brooklyn. Several elegant houses, on Murray Hill, on or near 5th, Madison, 4th and Lexington avs.; also houses on other desirable streets, in the vicinity of 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th avs.; also, cottages, brick and brown-stone houses in the best locations in Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—ON PACIFIC-ST., between Portland and Carlton avs.—Those three magnificently-finished houses, with all modern improvements; one is two-story and basement, and two three-story and basement, Philadelphia front, brown-stone trimmings; prices, $4,000, $5,000, $3,000 and $2,500, in bond and mortgage. Cars pass within three minutes' walk of the door. Apply to FAGAN & CLAFFY, on the premises.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.**—THE lot on northeast corner of 5th-av. and 82d-st., 27 feet 2 inches by 110 feet; also, two lots on 82d-st., 210 feet east of 5th-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. These lots are of right grade, beautifully located, and destined to advance greatly in value within a short period. Two-thirds can remain for a term of years. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—TWO NEW AND well-built houses, 13 rooms, three-story, basement and sub-cellar, filled in with brick, heater, range, gas, water, bath, and all the modern improvements; first-class neighborhood; price $3,800; terms easy. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises, Marcy-av., east side, sixth house south of Myrtle-av., 30 minutes from Fulton Ferry. No agents need apply.

**FOR SALE.**—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, three-stories and high basement, with all modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., complete, north side of West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., No. 193. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, 11th-av., 29th and 30th sts., planing mill.

**FOR SALE**—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 50TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., a new first-class three-story and basement brick house, with under-cellar and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Sullivan-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—THE SMALL HOUSE, WITH LOT, No. 106 West 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Price $8,500, including some furniture. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE.**—THE NEW FIRST CLASS, FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 86 West 34th st., near Broadway; house, 25x60; lot half the block; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

**HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET**—IN 51st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories and basement stone front; cheapest in the City of its size. Inquire on the premises.

## TO LET.

**TO RENT**—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of 3 rooms on one floor and one attic if required.

**TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN**—THREE new houses on Carroll-st., between Hicks and Henry sts.; Philadelphia brick front, 21x40; lot 100 feet deep, now being finished with all modern improvements; range furnace, gas, hot and cold water and water closets. Possession given 1st November. Apply to S. FREEMAN, No. 61 Front-st., New-York, or No. 279 Union-st., Brooklyn.

**STEAM POWER TO LEASE.**—SUPERIOR rooms, with steady power, in the splendid new building now completing on lots Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Green-st., the best and most central location in this City. Parties in want of first-class accommodations should make immediate application to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

**FACTORY TO LET.**—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 46 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th st.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—THE MODERN FOUR-story house, with carriage-house, stable, &c., No. 105 East 38th-st., with immediate possession, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**TO LET**—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-ST., near Wall-st. Store No. 3 Broad-st. Offices on second floor, No. 3 Broad-st. Offices on third floor No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

**PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET**—In one of the best locations, with a large window on Broadway. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

**BROADWAY TO LEASE.**—A LARGE STORE on Broadway, south of Canal-st., with a side entrance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

**OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.**—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suit of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated, without extra charge.

**TO LET**—THE STORE AND FIXTURES NO. 431 Grand-st., with or without the second story and basement. Possession given immediately. A good stand for a druggist. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand-st.

**STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE** Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms well lighted and engines 1,000 horse power.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE**—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 58 miles of the City in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm-house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL** English-basement house, or vacant lots, a choice country seat, on the north side of Staten Island, within one hour of Wall-st. Fine view, field and forest trees in abundance, excellent water; a very desirable residence, Summer or Winter. Apply to S. C. SCHENK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND three-fifths of an acre, in North Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. It commands a fine view, is well built, filled in with brick, and has all the modern improvements; is a desirable Summer and Winter residence. Address M. S., Box No. 2,137 Post-office.

**FOR SALE**—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depot; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE,** N. J.—... acres, near to depot first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCES**—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 84 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

## AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF
**MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
COSTLY BRONZES, MARBLE STATUES, PAINTINGS, &c.,

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Oct. 25, commencing at 10½ o'clock, of the entire elegant rosewood furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is as good as new, having been purchased within four months, and embraces everything useful and ornamental to be found in a fashionable and costly-furnished residence, among which are magnificent parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, rich mantel and pier mirrors, with the complete chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture, rich china silverware, cut glass, &c. Sale rain or shine.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF
**HARDWARE,**
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23 and 24,
at 10 o'clock each day,
At No. 265 6th-av.

The entire stock of ROBT. RUSSELL, being a complete assortment of shelf, and heavy hardware, cutlery, &c.

ALSO:

Builders' and Mechanics hardware of every description, all of which will be sold without reserve, the Proprietor declining business.

J. SABIN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.
The sale of the late
**WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY**
Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the THEOLOGY, TRIALS, WOMAN, &c.

THURSDAY—CLOSING SALE—Consisting of very choice OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BUSTS, CURIOSITIES, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at No. 808 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**FIFTH GREAT ANNUAL SALE.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 26, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., near Broadway, the collection comprising the works of Gignoux, R. W. Wier, J. F. Cropsey, Durand, L. R. Mignot, Hinckley, Healey, Hart, McEntee, G. H. Hall, Carter, Blondel, Brown, Pierson, Thorn and others.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

E. Boddington, Shayer, Seignr: Gainsborough, original by George Moreland, two beautiful pictures by Geo. A. Williams, Sidney R. Percy from the Royal Academy Exhibition, one of his greatest works; two by Ed. O'Niel, of London; J. Stark, A. Barland, A. H. Taylor, Harding, an early picture by Tennant, J. T. Peel, Loutherbourgh, warranted from the late collection of Sir R. Wilson; Liston the elder, original by Herring, Seignr; R. Wilson, Geo. Cole, London; Edwin Williams, guaranteed; Sidney Cooper and others, being the entire collection of E. McDermyt, who is about leaving for Europe.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Original, guaranteed, by Paul Delarocque, Poitevin, Lambinet, Troyon, Courtourie, De Notre, Laufont de Metz, Jules Noel, G. Lanz, Ed. Frere, Salmon, Pierus, Artois de Blas, Z. Noterman, A. R. Veron, E. Lemmens, Eccard and others.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

Verboeckhoven's two beautiful originals, De Braekalaer, T. Meyer, Von Beest, Hugard, Van Oss, and others. Also, a fine private collection of old pictures, just received and never before exhibited. It is unnecessary to extend the list of artists, as the public will see by those given above that this will be an extraordinary sale. Many first-class artists are represented, which have never been offered by auction in this City before. They are now on exhibition as above, free, and will also be on exhibition two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

**AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.**—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William sts., in Newark, N. J., belonging to the estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased. The lot is 55 feet 8 inches wide in front on Broad-st., continuing of that width 100 feet, when it has a width of 75 feet 8 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches, and is 25 feet wide for the remaining depth of 12 feet 2 inches. It is 187 feet 10 inches deep on William-st., and 200 feet deep on the north side, communicating with an alley in the rear, on which it is bounded 25 feet. The hotel is a large, substantially built four-story brick building, having a basement and under-cellar. It occupies the whole front of the lot, and extends about 140 feet on William-st. The property will be set up at $20,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and twenty-three per cent. on the 15th day of November next. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, from 15th November, 1860, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. For further information, the subscriber may be addressed, care of Wm. R. Nevins, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 24 AND 25.**—Each Day, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., superb collection of Real Carrara Marble Statuary and Vases, being the importation of Signor Mancini.

Statuary—The assortment comprises some superb pieces of Real Statuary Marble Sculptures, by Franchi, Bartolini and others.

Vases—Consisting of an unusually rich variety of real Bardillie Marble, Agate, Sienna and Alabaster Vases, of the Roman, Grecian, Florentine, Tuscan, Neapolitan and other classic styles.

A rich profusion of beautifully-carved card receivers, tazzas, fountains and other ornaments.

Also, rich fancy goods, bronze clocks, plated ware, Berlin goods, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of Bohemian glassware, punch bowls, fruit sets, decanters, salaras, &c.

A portion of the goods will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 23.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,** THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway: new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rosewood, marble-top, etageres, centre and pier tables; French plate mirrors; Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaux, washstands and commodes; elegant marble-top black walnut and oak sideboards, extension tables, dining-room and library chairs; Turkish lounges and chairs; rosewood and mahogany book-cases; and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

An elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, nearly new. Also, a superior rifle, with case.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**RECEIVER'S SALE.**—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Receiver's sale of Piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents, comprising a number of magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes of the most approved scale and modern improvements, splendid tone, touch and finish. Dealers and others wishing to examine these instruments will find it to their advantage to call and examine them previous to sale. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Friday, Oct. 19, as above.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANSION AND GROUNDS AT WHITE PLAINS.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable suburban residence, recently owned by Col. Vosburg, comprising a two-story attic and sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, with extension; barns, out-buildings, and about seventeen and a half acres of land, on the Bronx River and Old Post road, within half a mile south of the dépôt, adjoining lands of Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. Hopps, Horton, Tibbetts, &c. Commands extensive views, and the portion adjoining the Post road contains one of the finest building sites in the town. Maps, &c., at 7 Pine-st.

**LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE TO SATISFY** a mortgage of $5,000.—I will sell THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY) commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., consisting of a splendid rosewood pianoforte, suites of furniture, all kinds of dining-room furniture, with the solid rosewood bed-room furniture, chairs, sofas, carpets, with all the furniture, statuary, paintings, &c., in the house. By order of the Court. W. BRADY, receiver.

A. J. MILNOR TAYLOR & CO., Auctioneers.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at public auction, all the contents of the elegant residence No. 58 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., consisting of a fine lot of household goods, both useful and ornamental. This will be a rare chance for housekeepers, as every article must positively be sold.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

**600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS** at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a very desirable catalogue of prime goods of all varieties, sold in lots to suit the City and country trade.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

**700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.**—On THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youth's calf, kip and grain half welt and double-soled boots.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CAARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

## DENTISTRY.

**A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.**—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

**L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST,** No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.**—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar

**SHOW CASES**
of every description manufactured by
G. VIETER, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

## MEDICAL.

**THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.**

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

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| Small cases | $3 |
| Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small | 9 |
| Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium | 27 |

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

**HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.**
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
GRIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

**HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!**—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

**A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND** Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

**DR. K. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE** New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.**—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints. Price 35 and 75 cents per box. Prepared by Prout & Harsant, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway, and by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

**DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF** a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN** of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS** the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

**ALL DISEASES REQUIRING EXPERIENCE,** skillful and confidential treatment, permanently cured, without drugging, by a method entirely unobjectionable to either sex, and which relieves the sufferer as if by magic. Dr. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., unequaled as a consulting and female physician.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## STOVES AND HEATERS.

**RANGES AND STOVES.**

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.

KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

**THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.**—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**HORSES, CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.**—The balance of stock of the Kings County Carriage Factory and stables, being 200 wagons of all kinds and 4 horses, will be sold cheap. No. 184 Fulton-av., and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

**HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE**—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

## FINANCIAL.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

**WILLIAM HOGE & CO.**
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

**TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, granted by Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice thereof, dated Sept. 13, 1860, that the outstanding bonds and coupons of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage of the Railroad of said Company, and the names and residences of the persons claiming to be the holders and owners thereof, are required to be presented to the subscriber, the Referee appointed by said order to ascertain and report the amount of said bonds and coupons and their numbers, and the amount due thereon respectively, and the persons to whom the amount that shall be bid and paid on the sale of the mortgaged premises shall be paid, and that such presentation shall be made to the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Genesee-street, in the City of Utica, on or before the 25th day of October, 1860. The following is a part of the above mentioned order: "It is further ordered, that all persons having or claiming to hold such bonds or coupons, who shall neglect to present the same to said Referee on or before the said 25th day of October, shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the amount that shall be bid or paid on said sale, but shall be barred and precluded from any dividend thereon." Those persons who have heretofore given statements to A. M. Beardsley, Esq., attorney for the mortgage trustees, of the bonds owned or held by them, will take notice that they are nevertheless required to present their said bonds and coupons to the subscriber, according to the above notice.

ALEXANDER SEWARD, Referee.
Dated UTICA, Sept. 15, 1860.

**RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.**—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania of April session, 1855.

No. 8.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALFRED S. FRAZER and DANIEL S. MILLER, citizens of the State of New-York, *vs.* The Chester Valley Railroad, a corporation created and established by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and others, in equity.

And now, October 17, 1860, ordered that this cause be referred to CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Esq., as master, to inquire into and determine to whom the fund now in Court shall be paid.

Under the above reference, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested in said fund at the office of the Clerk of said Court, No. 104 South Fifth-street, below Chesnut, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, Master, &c.

**NOTICE.**—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds), addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October inst., for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-six thousand dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-five thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

**NOTICE.**—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN** directors, and the inspectors of election, will take place at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1860. The poll will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

**TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.**—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of seven 72-100 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Empire City Bank by the United States Trust Company of New York, Receiver, at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., on and after the 18th of October inst.

JOHN A. STEWART.
October 13, 1860. Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE** and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

**NOTICE.**—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., on the 30th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the unexpired current year. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860. J. N. HAYES, Secretary.

**UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23,** 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,** on real estate in this City. Apply to the Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.

**CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS** bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

**NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS** by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE** discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. BENJAMIN D. CLARK, of the City of New-York, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 25, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge of the City of New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the City of New-York. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for Insolvent,
s26-1aw10wW. Albany, N. Y.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O10-1aw6mW* Executors.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-1aw6mW*

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of HOWLETT & COOK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN E. COOK, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

C. K. HOWLETT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860. JOHN E. COOK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have, this day, entered into a copartnership under the firm of COOK & TWINING, for the transaction of a general commission paper business and dealing in paper manufacturer's materials. JOHN E. COOK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1860. THOMAS A. TWINING.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**—The copartnership heretofore existing, under the name and firm of HAVENS, PRINCE & MANWARING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of HAVENS & PRINCE.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1860.

## INSURANCE.

ECONOMY AND SECURITY.
**REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $150,000 |
| Surplus over | 150,000 |

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided with the assured.

☞ All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits and are taken at the current rates of other Companies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

## ASTROLOGY

**N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER?** She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

## SHIPPING.

**REDUCTION IN PRICES.**
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

| | |
|---|---|
| LEINSTER | 4,400 tons burthen. |
| MUNSTER | 4,400 tons burthen. |
| ULSTER | 4,400 tons burthen. |
| PARANA | 4,400 tons burthen. |

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3,
**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. | |
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |
| FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. | |
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.**—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freights for Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., taking freight for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Oct. 27. The Adams Express Company's Great Southern Express are carriers on this line. The express agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

**SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,** H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.**—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY Oct. 25, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Eufala, $24; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah. H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The R. R. CUYLER, succeeds, SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

**FOR CHARLESTON.**—THE FIRST-CLASS side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA, will sail as above for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.**—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.**—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The ASIA will sail Nov. 7.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262** BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A** further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
ITALIAN OPERA.

Lessee.......................B. ULLMAN.
TO-NIGHT, ONLY TIME OF ROBERT LE DIABLE.
First appearance, since his return from Europe, of
CARL FORMES.
First appearance, as Alice, of
MME. INES FABBRI.
Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK..........as......Isabella.
SIGNOR STIGELLI
for the first time as Robert.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 24,
Only night of Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
With the following great cast:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mme. INES FABBRI for the first time | as | Alice. |
| Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK | as | Isabella. |
| Sig. STIGELLI for the first time | as | Robert. |
| CARL FORMES in his great rôle of | | Bertram. |
| Sig. QUINTO | as | Raimbaut. |
| Mlle. ELENA | as | the Abbess. |

GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA AND CORPS DE BALLET.

Conductor.......................CARL ANSCHUTZ

Price of admission as usual. Notice—Positively no free list except the Press.

The sale of tickets will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

Mr. Wallack..............................Lessee.
Mr. Lester Wallack..............Stage Manager.
FOURTH WEEK.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
TO SEE

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. LESTER WALLACK, | Mr. W. R. BLAKE, |
| Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, | Mr. NORTON, |
| Mrs. HOEY, | Miss GANNON, |
| Mrs. VERNON, | Miss TREE, |

IN
Mr. John Brougham's
New Comedy,
PLAYING
WITH
FIRE.
Received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
IT IS ACTED
EVERY NIGHT.

Places may be secured ten days in advance. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended with the exception of the Press.

UNEQUALED MAGIC.
PERFORMANCES BY A FRENCH LADY
AT THE
**FRENCH THEATRE,**
No. 585 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, and SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1860.
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES
Given by the celebrated and beautiful
Mlle. VICTORIA,
QUEEN OF THE WIZARDS.

Mlle. VICTORIA has had the honor to perform before the Emperor of France, the King of Belgium, the Queen of Spain and the Emperor of Brazil.

Admission 50 cents.
(Gallery 25c.)

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8. Seats can be secured at the theatre two days in advance, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

**DODWORTH'S SALOON.**
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.

The public are respectfully informed that MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will make her first appearance in New-York in a GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE, on next THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The following distinguished artists have kindly offered their valuable services for this occasion, to appear jointly with Miss CARLOTTA PATTI:

Mme. PAULINE COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRI, Sig. SUSINI, WM. W. SAUR. Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO

The price of admission is fixed at One Dollar to all parts of the hall. No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday at 9 A. M., at the music stores of Messrs. Hall & Son and C. Breusing. Doors open at 7¼; Concert to commence at 8 P. M.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

REMEMBER.
REMEMBER.
REMEMBER.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) OCT. 24,
MISS CUSHMAN
MISS CUSHMAN
Will appear for
THE LAST TIME,
THE LAST TIME.
In her magnificent personation of
MEG MERRILIES.

To night will be the last opportunity of seeing, this season, this great artist in a part with which her name will ever be identified with the annals of the stage.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 25,
MISS CUSHMAN
Will appear as
LADY MACBETH.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

J. M. Nixon..................Sole Lessee and Manager
EXTRA NOTICE.
This establishment will be
CLOSED TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Oct. 22,

expressly to give an opportunity to rehearse and otherwise complete the extensive arrangements for the production of the

GREAT SENSATION DRAMA
called the
DEAD HEART.

New Scenery, new Effects, new Costumes, new Appointments, &c., &c.

For further particulars see future advertisements and bills.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Mr. JAMES M. NIXON..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860,
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Will appear for the 8th time as
KING LEAR.

Sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Martin, Harkins, Canoll, Morris, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c.
FRIDAY—Mr. FORREST'S 18th appearance.
THURSDAY—DEAD HEART, positively.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY.
First
APPEARANCE
of
CARL FORMES
in
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

Stage Manager.......................E. L. TILTON.
Farewell Benefit of
MRS. W. H. LEIGHTON.
Ninth night of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24,
WIDOW'S VICTIM,
ASMODEUS,
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN,
THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
First
APPEARANCE
of
CARL FORMES
in
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

**BILLIARDS.**

M. BERGER, Professor of Billiards from Paris, will give a short series of scientific and artistic exhibitions at Phelan's private room, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway, every evening at 8 o'clock. Price of admission $1.

**HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.**
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

## RAILROADS

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,** FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

| | FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM 31ST-ST. |
|---|---|---|
| Express, | 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, Mail at | 3:15 P. M. | 3:40 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) | 9:20 P. M. | 9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Poughkeepsie train, | 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. | 8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. |
| Peekskill train, | 5:30 P. M. | 5:55 P. M. |
| Sing Sing train, | 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. | 10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD**—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY**—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

**LONG ISLAND R. R.**—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

## EXPRESSES.

**HARNDEN'S EXPRESS**
DAILY

Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.

Will receive goods or orders to "call," at NO. 74 BROADWAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

Under the personal supervision of......P. T. BARNUM. The only place of amusement in New-York honored with a

VISIT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Who, with the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, EARL OF ST. GERMANS and others of his suite, expressed themselves highly delighted with the curiosities they examined.

LAST WEEK OF THE SIAMESE TWINS,
CHANG and ENG, WHO, WITH TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, will be on exhibition Day and Evening.
THESE TWINS ARE TWO LIVING MEN, FORTY-NINE YEARS OLD, SO INSEPARABLY UNITED AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH that what one feels the other does; where one goes the other must; that their sympathies, emotions, joys, sorrows, are all the same.

THE PRINCE OF WALES
Examined these twins minutely, conversed with them and pronounced them the
MOST MARVELOUS CURIOSITY
living. This is
POSITIVELY THEIR LAST WEEK
of exhibition, before sailing for California, and probably
THE VERY LAST TIME
they will ever be seen in New-York.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.
A splendid specimen of the living
HIPPOPOTAMUS,
HIPPOPOTAMUS,
HIPPOPOTAMUS.
(*Hippopotamus Terristris.*)

This rare and extraordinary animal is engaged for a short time only and can be seen at all hours without extra charge.

LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY.

This most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature, attracted the attention and excited the curiosity of the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, in his recent visit to the Museum.

THE PRINCE OF WALES
having presented Mr. Barnum with his
AUTOGRAPH,
it may be seen at all times in the Museum.

Engaged, for a short time,
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
WITH PERFECTLY WHITE SKIN, WHITE HAIR or WOOL, and PINK EYES.

With all the features and other peculiarities of the pure African. They are accompanied by their Mother, who as well as THEIR FATHER, IS PERFECTLY BLACK.

THE STRANGE AND MYSTERIOUS ANIMALS,
THE "WHAT CAN THEY BE?"
THE FAMOUS LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!

Beautiful ANGEL FISH, FLYING FISH, LIVING SHARKS, LIVING ALLIGATORS, LIVING CROCODILES, &c.. LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING BABY ANACONDAS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, grand variety of new WAX FIGURES. The wonderful FORTUNE TELLER—Consultation fee, 25 cents extra.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
Will be produced THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock,
FOR THE 93D AND 94TH TIME!

And it will positively not be performed after this week. The great popularity of this piece, and the immense number of times it has been repeated, is a perfect guarantee of its merit, and every admirer of historical drama should embrace the opportunity to see it this week, or they will be too late.

ADMISSION, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquet or front seats, 15 cents. Children 10 cents extra.
☞ PAYING ONCE, WILL ADMIT ONLY ONCE.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
FOURTH WEEK
and
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW THREE-ACT
IRISH DRAMA
called
AILEEN AROON.
THIS EVENING,
Oct. 24, 1860,
AILEEN AROON;
Or, THE LADY OF GLANMIRE,
A TALE OF THE COUNTY CORK.
MISS LAURA KEENE
as
AILEEN AROON.
Supported by the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
First
APPEARANCE
of
CARL FORMES
in
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**

Sole Proprietors......Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1860.
The performance will commence with the new Drama
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF THE SEAS.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE.
And MY WIFE'S COME.

## FINE ARTS.

**A GREAT PAINTING**
Now on Exhibition at
PENNIMAN'S BUILDING.
No. 42 East 14th-st., opposite Union-square.
WERTMULLER'S
ORIGINAL AND UNRIVALED PAINTING,
ENTITLED
"DANAE."

When "Danae" was originally produced at Paris, in 1787, the admirers of the fine arts in that metropolis were electrified into an enthusiasm, surpassing anything ever occasioned by a similar event, and the painting was at once pronounced to be fully equal to any production of the older masters. So transcendent is the beauty of the form, and so true to life, that at the first glance the spectator finds it difficult to realize that the subject is not a veritable vision of animated nature, instead of the glorious triumph of a gigantic mind over the beautiful in art. Circulars embracing in a condensed form the critiques of the Parisian Press, together with much that relates to the history of the renowned artist and his masterpiece DANAE, will be found at the exhibition room. The admirers of the beautiful in art of this metropolis are assured that they will not be disappointed in viewing this matchless painting. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., week days. Admittance 25 cents.

**"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT SUNRISE,"**
By the celebrated landscapist,
GEO. L. BROWN.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
Having accepted this magnificent picture as a
SOUVENIR OF NEW-YORK,
From fifty of her citizens, it can remain on exhibition but a short time longer. On view at the
CRAYON ART GALLERY,
Corner Broadway and 8th-st.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

**OIL-PAINTINGS.**—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE and splendid collection of Oil-Paintings of the most celebrated French and Belgian artists. They will be sold at a sacrifice, in consequence of having to be disposed of in a very short time. Now on exhibition at No. 632 Broadway, up stairs.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER.**

The staunch, commodious and fast steamer CROTON. Apply to Captain or clerk on board steamer *Long Island,* Pier No. 32 E. R., between 10 and 3 P. M.

**OCTOBER, 1860.**—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tues., | Oct. 23, | 10½ A. M. | Tues., | Oct. 23, | 2½ P. M. |
| Wed'y, | Oct. 24, | 11 A. M. | Wed'y, | Oct. 24, | 3 P. M. |
| Thurs., | Oct. 25, | 11½ A. M. | Thurs., | Oct. 25, | 3½ P. M. |
| Friday, | Oct. 26, | 12 M. | Friday, | Oct. 26, | 3½ P. M. |
| Sat., | Oct. 27, | 3:10 P. M. | Mon., | Oct. 29, | 7 A. M. |
| Mon., | Oct. 29, | 2½ P. M. | Tues., | Oct. 30, | 7½ A. M. |

**FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.**—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M. From Fulton-Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT.**—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

**HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 25, there will be but one boat run upon the route between Harlem, High Bridge, 215th-st., and intermediate landings, as follows: Leave Harlem—7:30, 9, 10:30, A. M.; 12, 2:15, 4, 6 P. M. Leave 215th-st.—6:20, 8:20, 9:50, 11:15 A. M.; 1, 3:15, 5:15 P. M.

**FOR HARTFORD.**—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

**MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.**—THE MAURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

**ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.**—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

## SPORTING.

**FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.**
GRAND TRIAL OF SPEED BETWEEN ROAD HORSES FOR A PURSE OF $500,

Generously given by Mr. Monnot, to be contended for only by horses belonging to private gentlemen residing in New-York or the adjoining counties.

MILE HEATS—BEST THREE IN FIVE.

The public are respectfully informed that the arrangements for this novel and interesting contest being complete, it will come off at the
FASHION COURSE
ON
THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1860.

The following entries having been made:
By Mr. Monnot, bay gelding *Tartar.*
By Mr. Folter, bay gelding *Putnam.*
By Mr. ——, bay mare *Belle Brandon.*

Race to commence at 2½ o'clock precisely.

Admission to all parts of the Course and Stands, $1.

Visitors from New-York may reach the Course by either the 8th, 34th, 23d, 10th, Houston, Grand, Roosevelt-st., or Peck-slip ferries.

Passengers by the 34th and Roosevelt-st. ferries will take the cars of the Flushing Railroad at 1 o'clock.

The arrangements being under the direction of a Committee of gentlemen, with whom pecuniary profit is no consideration, neither pains nor expense will be spared to render this contest the most select and, at the same time, the most exciting ever witnessed in this country.

To prevent confusion as well as to avoid disappointment, visitors are requested to be on the ground in due season, as the horses will be started promptly at the hour named.

An efficient Police is engaged to preserve order.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

**Probably Fatal Affray.**—About 8½ o'clock last evening, a young Irishman, named Michael Kavanagh, residing in City Hall-place, near Pearl-street, went into the grocery and liquor-store at the corner of those thoroughfares, and quarreled with John Shock, the clerk. After the two men had abused each other for a short time Shock ordered Kavanagh to leave the place, but the latter positively refused to go, and an attempt was made to forcibly eject him. The clerk, however, found himself unable to effect his object, and he therefore caught up a cleaver from the meat-table and struck Kavanagh a heavy blow upon the head, causing a fracture of the skull. As soon as he realized the nature of the injury he had inflicted Shock ran away, and up to a late hour the Police had not effected his arrest. The sufferer was removed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Weir, who pronounced the wound of a character which he would not be likely to survive.

**The Wilson Testimonial.**—The testimonial to Capt. Wilson is progressing favorably. Below we give the names of additional subscribers to the fund, as reported by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall: De Rham & Co., $50; "A Countryman," at Clermont, $20; Orient Mutual Insurance Company, $50; Neptune Mutual Insurance Company, $30; Cash, $50; Horace Southmayd & Sons, $25; Jacob Hasson, $25; Dennistoun, Wood & Co., $50; Harbeck & Co., $100; W. M. H., through editors of *Sunday Times*, $5; D. Eggert & Sons, $25; A Student, Nugent Commercial College, Brooklyn, $1; R. W. Ropes & Co., $25; Thos. Barron, $50; Joseph Walker, $20; Chas. M. Fry & Co., $25; Boyd & Hincken, $25; previously acknowledged, $4,505; total 5,081.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held Monday evening at its rooms, No. 819 Broadway, Mr. P. H. Vernon, the Vice-President, in the Chair. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which the regular reports were submitted. Rev. C. C. Goss then read an essay on the subject, "How to reach the masses in this City with the gospel." The suggestions it contained were discussed by the members, and were very generally approved. After the usual half hour of social intercourse the meeting adjourned.

**The American Church Missionary Society.**—We are requested to call the attention of our readers to a highly important meeting, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, when the claims of the "American Church Missionary Society" will be presented. This is a new Society, in the hands of Low Churchmen, established to promote the cause of evangelical missions. Addresses are expected from Bishop Eastburn, Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Boston; Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia; Dr. Claxton, of Rochester; and Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Baltimore.

**Fatal Casualty.**—On Monday evening a young woman, named Mary Jane Johnston, a native of this City, 19 years of age, lately residing at No. 311 West Seventeenth-street, was fatally burned while attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp, which exploded in her hands. She died about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body.

**Found Drowned.**—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the foot of James-street upon the body of a man who was found drowned in the river near that locality. Deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age. He was five feet nine inches in height, had black hair, and was dressed in a brown coat, black pants, and vest of the same color.

**Fire in a Stable.**—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stable of James Campbell, No. 93 James-street, and the building was totally destroyed. Five horses, also belonging to different cartmen, were burned to death. The entire loss amounts to about $700. It is supposed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

**Fire in a Carpenter Shop.**—Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, a carpenter's shop located at No. 753 Third-avenue, owned by Thomas Morris, was almost burned down. The loss is estimated at $500; insured for $300 in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

**Police Commissioners.**—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, patrolman Wm. Smith, of the Twenty-first Ward, was dismissed from the Department. His offence was that he entered a drinking saloon with his uniform on.

**Caloric Engines in Spain.**—We understand that an order for nine Caloric engines of 32-inch and 24-inch cylinders was received by the last mail from Spain, and that they will be shipped immediately for Barcelona.

**Political Debate.**—There will be a public discussion on the politics of the day, at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, this (Wednesday) evening. All parties to have a hearing.

## The Veterans of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve.

### REVIEW AT THE CITY HALL, AND ADDRESS OF GEN. LESLIE COOMBS, OF KENTUCKY.

The presence, in this City, of Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, appears to have awakened the patriotic reminiscences of his old companions in arms, the veterans of 1812. A military display of these venerable defenders of their country took place yesterday in front of the City Hall, at which Gen. Coombs had been specially invited to attend. They numbered in all about thirty-seven men, rank and file, and finding that their compatriot, Coombs, had, from some cause or other, failed to come up to time, loitered through the corridors of the City Hall from one o'clock until nearly three, when, being at last summoned to muster by the orderly sergeant, they formed in line in front of the Hall, and went through a series of manœuvres.

Gen. Coombs at length appeared. He had on a smart-looking blue cap, and, notwithstanding his age, (we believe he is little short of seventy, if not more,) looked as hale and hearty as though he enjoyed an immunity from the inroads of time, and had entered a solemn caveat when the old gentleman with the scythe had, after the lapse of fifty years' effort, failed to impress a solitary wrinkle on his manly brow.

After the hardy old soldiers had been drawn up Gen. Coombs uncovered his head, and, under the shade of an umbrella, kindly volunteered for the nonce by a bystander, said:

Soldiers of the War of 1815: Heads up! Attention! I am gratified, fellow-soldiers, to see you on the present occasion, although your number is very small, much smaller than when I had the honor to see you with many of your companions, over whom the green sod now rests, three years ago, and still diminishing. [Cheers.] Mr. Coombs proceeded to arraign the Government of the United States for having refused to do justice to the soldiers of 1812. A long time ago, he said, when this village had but 167,000 inhabitants, these patriotic soldiers had volunteered to serve their country. Now New-York numbered millions, and yet it would do nothing for them. That war in which they had engaged—the war of 1812—was emphatically characterized as the second war of Independence; and when it began, the question was seriously asked whether the sons of the revolutionary fathers could maintain the liberties which their ancestors had won. They did; and in doing so maintained (in the language of the war speech of Mr. Clay) that the flag which floats at the masthead of an American ship should be a protection from impressment to every seaman on the face of the globe. [Applause.]

That speech was a speech in favor of the American doctrine regarding the freedom of the seas, and the rights of sailors on every American ship. At that time, when the maritime rights of the United States were assailed, the people of Kentucky, though they had not a sailor impressed on board any British ship, came forward, when they found that the sailors of New-York were impressed and the commerce of New-York discouraged, and offered their aid with a promptitude that thrilled every heart. [Applause.] Mr. Clay was one of those statesmen who was instrumental in concluding an honorable peace, whilst Jackson was licking the British at New-Orleans. Thank God, the news of Jackson's victory did not reach the framers of that peace until a fortnight after Jackson's triumph. [Cheers.] In the course of Mr. Clay's Congressional career he had but rarely heard him quote poetry in his speeches, but on one of these rare occasions, he had heard him say:

"Hard, hard is my fate,
Once I freedom enjoyed,
Once as happy as happy could be;
Now all, all is lost,
Even hope is destroyed—
A captive, alas, on the sea."

That was to be found in Mr. Clay's speech on the war. [Applause.]

The speaker proceeded to relate several incidents of his personal experience as a partaker of the perils of that eventful period, spoke at length of the details of the contest between the ships *La Guerrierre* and *Constitution*, exhorted the men of 1812-'15 to stand by the Union and Constitution, regardless of those at the North who wished to abolish Slavery where it was, and of those at the South who wished to introduce it where it was not, (and he wished that both extremes were at the devil) showed that Kentucky had invariably sustained the claims of the volunteers in that war to a pension or an adequate recompense at the hands of Congress, and concluded by extending a general invitation to his audience to be present to-night (Wednesday) at the Union meeting in the Cooper Institute, to hear a regular stump speech from him. "God bless you all," said he; "and I will take my young friend's hand here (Col. Raymond's) first. Shaking the venerable Colonel very warmly by the hand, the General was led up and down the ranks, and thereafter retired without further ceremony. The veterans then got their dismissal, and the curious, but meagre, assemblage of citizens took theirs.

## Letter of Thanks from Mr. Orville Gardner.

*To Messrs. Gough, Dodge, and the Ladies and Gentlemen who subscribed so liberally at Mr. Gough's Lecture in Dr. Cheever's Church, to assist Orville Gardner:*

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sincerely thankful to you for the munificent proof of your earnestness in the good work which you have afforded at the lecture on the evening of the 22d inst.

Such proofs as this, ladies and gentlemen, are a guarantee that the cause of humanity is not yet dead. As you subscribed so liberally to assist me in reforming the inebriate, believe me that the money shall be devoted exclusively to this purpose; and I would furthermore observe, that those ladies and gentlemen who regretted that they had not their purses with them, can send any donation of clothing, money or food for the assistance of the inebriate who are struggling to reform to me, at the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Rooms, No. 26 New-Bowery, where all donations for this purpose will be thankfully received from those who commiserate the poor inebriate who desires to become a wiser and a better man.

Permit me again, ladies and gentlemen, to thank you and all others who are assisting me in carrying on this work of mercy.

Yours, grateful,
ORVILLE GARDNER.

## De Cordova's Lecture on the Jews.

A very large audience listened to M. De Cordova's lecture on "the Past and Present condition of the Jews," delivered in Clinton Hall last evening. Commencing with the Biblical renown of the Israelites, the lecturer traced the distinction of that nation in the field of letters, of arms, of medicine, and, in fact, of all the arts and sciences, demonstrating that they are well worthy a place in history. He cited the popular idea of a Jew as that of a man with a very protuberant proboscis, engaged in buying old clo', renovating them by some mysterious and secret process, and selling them for eight times their value to unsuspecting countrymen. He accounted for the degraded condition of the lower class of Israelites from the fact of the relentless persecutions to which the race has been subjected in Austria, Spain, Germany and other countries, where they have been obliged to withstand the most terrible pains and penalties in their adherence to the religion of their fathers. He read official correspondence from Holland to show the good effect of emancipation on the Jewish nation in that country, and from the increasing liberality manifested in all countries—taking example by America—he foretold a glorious future for Israel. As to the politics of this country he knew many Jews who would vote for Lincoln. [Loud applause and a few hisses.] Some who would vote for Douglas. [Faint applause.] Some who would go for Breckinridge, [slight applause—the Breckinridge men being probably in the torch-light procession,] and two or three who were Know-Nothings. [Laughter.] In conclusion, M. De Cordova paid a glowing tribute of admiration to our free institutions, which alike honor and protect the Jew and the Gentile.

## Police Reports.

### OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A respectably-dressed man, named Richard Arbuthnot, was arrested at the Metropolitan Hotel by Officer McArthur, of the Broadway Squad, on suspicion of having broken into one of the rooms of the establishment and stolen various articles of value. The prisoner stated that he was a lawyer by profession, and that the charge against him was unfounded. Justice Steers committed him until the matter shall have been inquired into.... Aaron Isaacs, a clothes dealer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen twelve coats, valued at $40, from David Finn, of No. 105 Fayard-street. The garments had been intrusted to the prisoner to clean, and after he had freshened them up, he pawned the lot for $9. Justice Kelly committed him to answer.

### IDENTIFICATION OF A THIEF BY MEANS OF HIS PICTURE.

The house of Mrs. J. Haight, No. 113 East Broadway, was entered by a thief some ten days ago, and robbed of $200 worth of clothing and jewelry. As the robber was leaving the house, Mrs. Haight saw him, and feeling confident that she could identify him, she applied to the Detective Police. The portraits in the Rogues' Gallery were shown to her, and she recognized that of William Beebe, *alias* Henderson, as the likeness of the man who had stolen her property; consequently that individual was apprehended yesterday afternoon by Detective Farley, and a portion of Mrs. Haight's goods was recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial.

### A LESSON TO CARMEN.

Three carmen, named Michael Boylan, Michael Duffy and John Kelly, were arrested by officer Beatty, of the Eleventh Precinct, on charges of having driven their horses at such a high rate of speed through the streets of the Ward that the lives of citizens were endangered by their recklessness. The offenders were yesterday taken before Justice Steers, who imposed a fine of $25 each upon Boylan and Duffy, and committed them in default of payment. The evidence against Kelly was insufficient and he was discharged.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

### Political.

One of the largest political meetings of the campaign was held, last evening, in the Fulton-street Wigwam, to listen to a speech from Gov. Chase, of Ohio. There were not less than 5,000 people present, and as all could not get inside of the Wigwam, an outside meeting was organized, where addresses were made by Mr. Northrop, of Connecticut, Wm. H. Burleigh, and Mr. Conch, of Brooklyn. Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan presided at the meeting inside of the Wigwam, and the stand was occupied by Hon. James Humphrey, Edwards Fisk, Elector, and other distinguished citizens. Gov. Chase's speech was mainly devoted to exposing the "humbug" of Douglas Popular Sovereignty, and he kept the audience interested for nearly three hours.

### SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a recent meeting of the National Democratic County Committee the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

*Whereas*, The National Democratic Party of the Second Congressional District nominated S. S. Powell for Representative in Congress for said District; and

*Whereas*, Mr. Powell accepted said nomination; and

*Whereas*, We have learned that Mr. Powell, without consulting the party, has withdrawn from the contest; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we disapprove of the action of Mr. Powell; yet, in order to defeat the Republican Party, we invite the other party to show the same conciliatory spirit by withdrawing Mr. McLaughlin from the contest as candidate for Sheriff; and in case they do not, that this Committee meet at their rooms Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, and fill up their ticket.

PETER CLEMITSON, Chairman *pro tem.*
Chas. B. Wylie, Secretary.

The contest for Assemblyman in the Ninth and Tenth Wards, between the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, is warm. Wm. H. Campbell seems to be the favorite of a very large majority. His Democratic rival, Wm. C. Jones, was a member of the last Assembly, a fact which his opponents are not backward in using against him. He was Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and as some of the recommendations of that Committee are not looked upon with favor, they are often mentioned. Mr. Jones is with the McLaughlin party, which the old line Democrats express a determination to beat.

**Serious Stabbing Affray.**—Adam Weller, German, was arrested yesterday by Officer Ulter, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of fatally injuring Phillip Schutz by stabbing him with a knife. The injured man keeps a bakery at No. 383 Hudson-avenue, and the accused has been in his employ. On Monday night, Weller came into the house intoxicated and commenced abusing the inmates. He was ordered away, when he drew a dirk-knife and stabbed Mr. Schutz several times—twice in the region of the heart. The wounds are considered dangerous, and the accused was committed to await the result of the injuries.

**Arrest for Mutiny.**—William Burnett and Thomas Fisher were arrested yesterday on board of the English bark *Blenella*, lying at the foot of Bridge-street, on the complaint of the Captain, for mutiny. The accused are a part of the crew and arrived in this port a few days since, when they demanded their discharge. The Captain, Wm. Allen, refused to comply with their request, when they made an attack upon him; hence the complaint. The accused were committed yesterday for examination.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly social meeting of this Society was held last evening in their rooms in the Washington-street Institute. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen—the former sex predominating. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and addresses by Mr. A. A. Smith, Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Willets and others.

**A Nuisance.**—The kerosene oil factory, owned by Mr. H. O. Jones, at the foot of Rush-street, has been complained of as a nuisance, and the institution is undergoing an examination before Justice Cornwell.

**Murder Case.**—Joseph Behen, Jr., indicted for killing his father on the 18th of August last, in the Eastern District, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday, when he pleaded not guilty. No particular time was fixed for the trial of the accused.

## Burning of Garibaldi's Candle Factory.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the candle factory, owned by O. P. Mencci, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire, together with the adjoining buildings, known as McCarty's coach factory, Robinson & Mulford's carpenter shop, and several small dwellings and out-houses. The candle factory was owned by Mathew Carroll, Esq., and occupied by Mr. Mencci, who was formerly a partner in the same establishment with Garibaldi. Mr. Carroll's loss is about $3,000. He was insured for $2,000.

**Desperate and Fatal Duel.**—A desperate and fatal duel was fought in St. Landry Parish, near Opelousas, on the 6th inst., between Messrs. Alphonse Bienvenue, Deputy Sheriff, and Girard Fournet, which ended in the almost immediate death of Mr. Fournet. From the *Courier* of that town we take the following particulars: "Each of the combatants went upon the field armed with two revolvers and a bowie-knife; they were stationed twenty paces apart, with instructions, at the word, to fire and advance at will—the fight to end with the death of one or both the parties. At the second fire, Mr. Fournet having been struck, staggered and fell, but not without retaining both strength and courage enough to fire twice more upon his adversary, but without effect. They were both brave and true men, and behaved gallantly to the last."

## The Last Fright.

### THE NEW-YORKERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THEIR FATE NOT YET DECIDED.

The statement in the Charleston *Courier* that the two Hitchings who were arrested at Clio, (S. C.) some days since on suspicion of being Abolitionists, had been hung, proves to be incorrect. A letter to the *Mercury*, dated at Cheraw on the 18th, says that they are safely lodged in the Bennettsville Jail, and that the most conclusive proof of their guilt will be needed to secure their conviction. The writer adds:

"The Committee of Vigilance, consisting of eighteen members, in whose hands the prisoners now are, have gone to work coolly and systematically. They first took measures to obtain possession of the consignments of arms, the invoices of which were found among the papers of the accused. By the Saturday's noon train, the last box shipped reached this place. It was taken to the Bank and opened, and found to contain $300 35 worth. The previous shipments have not yet been discovered. They were consigned to this place, but have not been received here. Whether they were taken from Florence, or some other point, has not been ascertained. The box was found to contain eight double-barrelled guns, four single-barrelled guns, carbines, twelve shooters, Colt's revolvers, ball cartridges, powder flasks and other ammunition requisites. When you add to these suspicious circumstances the fact that the elder Hitchings is known to have been in correspondence with Wm. H. Seward, of New-York; that his house at Clio was notoriously frequented by negroes at night; and that he bears upon his back the marks of flagellation for trading with the slaves, you may understand the strength of the case that will be made out against him.

Hitchings, Senior, is aged about 50, spare built and of fair complexion. He has two brothers living in Lockport, N. Y., (the former home of John Brown,) and another in the City of New-York. He says he has lived in the Southwest, off and on, for the last fifteen years, including Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. He proposes to show that he has a son in Mexico, who desired him to purchase the arms for his defence in crossing the Plains.

His trial will take place to-morrow, the Committee of eighteen gentlemen acting as judge and jury. They are fully determined to do impartial justice, and to weigh carefully every circumstance for and against the prisoners before they decide their fate.

Different opinions are entertained as to what will be the result. One thing is very certain—that the Committee who conduct the trial will not in any way be influenced by the excitement and exasperation that now prevails throughout this region against the Hitchings. If guilty, the elder of the two will certainly swing; if innocent, both will be speedily freed."

## The Slave-Trade.

### THE UNITED STATES VS. THE SLAVE-BRIG DELICIA.

The brig *Delicia*, as will be remembered, was captured off the coast of Africa some weeks since, on a charge of being engaged in the Slave-trade. A libel was filed asking her condemnation and forfeiture, and subsequently a claim was filed in behalf of her owners, who were alleged to be subjects of Spain. Some time since a motion was made for an order directing her to be sold, which was denied by the Court, upon the ground that an order for sale could not be made unless the Court had rightful jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that it could not have jurisdiction if the vessel was a Spanish vessel. A few days since, from the Spanish Minister at Washington, through the Department of State, the evidence of her national character was produced; and immediately thereupon the libel was dismissed and the vessel restored. The Charleston *Courier* publishes the opinion delivered by Judge Magrath. After reviewing the testimony of Jose Vasquez, third mate of the *Delicia*, who swore that the vessel had never displayed any but Spanish colors, and that they were thrown overboard by the mate, when the vessel was captured, by the order of the boarding-officer of the U. S. steamer *Falcon*, Judge Magrath states that the power of the Court to order a sale of property was given not alone to preserve property, but to preserve that of which it has jurisdiction. Taking the evidence submitted, he was obliged to suppose that the vessel had not discarded her national character. The Judge concluded as follows:

"With this, the only facts as yet developed, this Court would not be justified in assuming jurisdiction to the extent of changing, or attempting to do so, the title of her owners. It may be that she was violating the municipal laws of Spain, that nation to which it is claimed she belongs. 'But the Courts of no country execute the penal laws of another; and the course of this Government on the subject of visitation and search, would decide any case in which that right had been exercised by an American cruiser on the vessels of a foreign nation, not violating our municipal laws, against the captors.'—[*The Antelope.*] 'A foreign vessel engaged in the African Slave-trade, captured on the high seas, in time of peace, by an American cruiser, and brought in for adjudication, would be restored.'—[*The Antelope.*]

Such a rule would be applicable if this is a foreign vessel. Her capture on the high seas, by a cruiser of the United States would not authorize this Court to proceed to her forfeiture and condemnation. But the question would be justifiable in this Court if the evidence established the fact that she did not belong to those who were subjects of a foreign Power, but were acting in defiance to all law, and acknowledging obedience to no Government.

Until, therefore, further evidence is submitted upon these points, the motion and order asked for must be refused."

## A Kansas Character in Canada.

### HE COAXES FOUR GIRLS TO GO TO KANSAS, AND IS TARRED AND FEATHERED, BUT DOES SOME CUTTING.

*From the Chatham (Canada) Planet.*

It is with feelings of deep regret that we are called upon to record a series of events that recently occurred at the quiet little village of Blenheim, about twelve miles from Chatham, which, taken altogether, are, we are pleased to be able to say, of unusual occurrence in this section of Canada. As nearly as we have been able to gain the facts, they are these: Some time ago a man named Mark Galbraith, aged about 27 years, who had for some time resided in Kansas, came to Blenheim, and took up his residence there. For a long time he had been regarded with suspicion, and looked upon as a desperate, evil-disposed person. However, he has lived in Blenheim without attracting much attention, except it might be that his occasional appearance in the street called forth the remark, "There goes Mark Galbraith; 'tis said he always goes armed with a pistol and a bowie knife; wonder if it is true?" or language to the same purport. Yet Mark lived on unmolested by the people of the neighborhood. Latterly, however, Mark's movements have been more carefully watched, and a short time ago it leaked out that he was going back to Kansas, also that he had induced four young girls, or rather unmarried women, to accompany him, two of which females were sisters. This got wind, we understand, from some inquiries made by the mother of one of the females, who suspected that all was not quite right, and challenged her daughter what she was packing up her things for, when a sharp reply was given to the effect that she was going to Kansas, with Mark Galbraith. This being made public, and the girls being looked upon as being respectable, though of poor parents, and moreover, it having been positively stated that Galbraith was certain to leave for Detroit on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, it was at once resolved that his nicely laid scheme for seducing from their homes four simple-minded girls, should immediately be frustrated, and he himself be made to pay for his temerity. Therefore, the better to complete their disguise, a number of persons, eight or nine in all, blackened their faces, and at about ten o'clock on Monday night, proceeded to Galbraith's house, which was situated in an out-of-the-way place on the commons, in the outskirts of the village. Arriving here, Mark was, *sans* ceremony, routed out—he was not in bed—and ordered to strip off to the buff. This he declined to do, and at once drew a large bowie-knife, and without delay commenced to show Kansas fight, after the manner we sometimes read of. One man was badly cut on the hand, another stabbed over the eye and about the head, while a third was fearfully cut in the groin, it is said in such a way as may prove fatal to the injured party. As soon as it became known that Galbraith was using a knife, a number of other parties who were looking on at once turned in, and the Kansas gent was felled to the ground, stripped, and a coat of tar and feathers applied, besides a severe beating which so disabled him that at latest accounts he was not able to leave his house, though notice was given him to make tracks out of that clearing in less than twenty-four hours. We have above stated the matter as it was told to us. No doubt we shall hear further particulars about the affray, and we shall take occasion to enter more largely into the merits of the case, which are really of a severe character.

**The New Loan.**—In reference to the bidding for the new Federal Loan, "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

"The bids for the five per cent. ten million loan were opened to-day at the Treasury. The loan is taken, and half a million over is offered. The rates bid are from par to one and a third per cent. The average of the rates is about a half per cent. above par. Riggs & Co., of this city, take three millions. The bids are generally in small sums, and much scattered. It is evident that the loan is taken by individuals and corporations in this country who have funds awaiting a safe investment. The result proves that some confidence is felt in the stability of this Government, notwithstanding the political agitation to which we are occasionally subjected.

It is supposed that the treasury will, in March, call for the remaining ten millions of the loan authorized by act of the last session."

**Murder and Supposed Kidnapping.**—A white man, who gave his name as Jo Wilder, came here about the 26th or 27th of September, called on several of the free colored people here, and wished to hire them to go to Des Moines City, where he and his brother had a hotel and farm—some to work on the farm and the others in the hotel. On the 27th he engaged Jerry Boyd and wife, two men, Jacobs and Dryden, who had been running on the river, to go. Jerry had a colored girl about 14 years old, and a white child two years old, living with him. The white man had a covered wagon, in which Jerry, his wife, and the two girls started off on the 28th. The two men were to meet them at Dyersville, on the D. & P. R. R., but waited a day or two without seeing them, and returned. We heard no more of Jerry and family, till the 13th of October, when Mr. Howard, our Postmaster, received a letter from Warren Spurrier, of the town of Solon, Johnson County, Iowa, saying that on the 30th of September a wagon answering to the description of the one in which Jerry was, passed there, going up the Iowa River, with two white men, a colored man, and woman and girl, about 15 years of age, and a small girl; that they had stayed over night in an untenanted building near there; that on the 3d a boy saw a man lying on the side of the road where the wagon passed, and supposed he was drunk. On the 8th, another boy saw the same man, and found he was dead. An inquest was held on the 10th of October, and found that he had been murdered by a blow on the head; clothed as Jerry Boyd generally was; had several articles in his pocket which he was known to have, and a receipt signed by Jas. W. Bailey, of this place, to Jerry Boyd, for $20—showing plainly that there could be no mistake about the identity. Jerry, his wife and colored girl were all free, and have lived in Galena a number of years, (the two former 15 or 20 years,) and bore irreproachable characters. There is no doubt here that the white men were kidnappers, and that the colored people, as well as the white girl, may be sold into Slavery.—*St. Louis News.*

**Frightful Accident on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.**—A frightful collision, entailing a loss of three lives, and the injury of several others, occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, about two miles west of Birmington, yesterday morning. The mail train, which ought to have left this city for the West at 7:30 A. M., was detained twenty minutes in starting, and again about ten minutes at Birmingham in passing the Fentonville accommodation bound East, making it about thirty minutes late in leaving Birmingham. The train was running at high speed, probably not less than forty miles per hour, to overcome this loss of time, when, in turning a curve in a deep cut, the through freight train from Grand Haven, which was also under extra speed to make up time, was discovered just ahead. The two engineers had barely time to reverse their engines, whistle the signal for the brakes to be applied, and jump, when the trains collided with a fearful crash, tearing and crushing the engines and cars in a fearful manner.

The engineer of the freight train, George Spencer, in jumping, struck a rail beside the track and broke an arm.

The fireman of this engine, a young lad named Alexander St. Clair Wilkie, was in the act of firing up at the time, and probably had no intimation of the danger. He was picked from the ruins a lifeless corpse.

The train going west consisted of two baggage cars and three first-class coaches. The forward baggage car, like most of those on the road, was divided into three apartments, the foremost of which was occupied by the messenger of the American Express Company, Dexter M. C. Nichols, with his goods. The second or middle apartment was fitted up for mail purposes, and was occupied by George N. Sines, the route agent. The third or last apartment was occupied by the train baggageman, Wm. Briscoe. The car was very badly shattered, though, being protected and strengthened in part by the several partitions, suffered less in this respect than the one directly behind it. It, however, was much broken up, and two of its tenants, Nichols and Sines, were killed. Briscoe escaped, most miraculously, with a severe contusion on his knee and some slight bruises on his arms and shoulders. The engineer and fireman of the mail train saved themselves by jumping. None of the passengers were injured.—*Detroit Free Press, Saturday.*

**The Gale on Lake Erie—Detention of Vessels.**—A heavy gale prevailed on Lake Erie, during Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night, obliging sail and steam vessels to seek places of shelter.

The steamer *North Star*, which left here on Friday noon, plowed along slowly but safely, and arrived in Cleveland at 9½ o'clock that night.

The steamer *May Queen*, which left here Friday night, was no farther than Kelly's Island, where she lay till yesterday noon.

The steamer *Ocean*, which should have left Cleveland Friday night, lay by till Saturday morning. It was then comparatively quiet in the bay in which Cleveland lies, but on getting well outside, she experienced a heavy gale from the E. N. E., in its full force. When off Huron a heavy sea lifted up her starboard guard, broke loose the braces or stays just forward of the wheel, knocked the deck up, and broke the outside beam or fender. She kept on her way to the west dock of Put-in-Bay Island, and lay there till yesterday morning, when she started and arrived here yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. Her First Officer, Mr. McKay, says he had not within eight years, encountered so heavy seas on the lakes. The steamer's bows would often sink as low as the anchor stocks. No freight was injured, however, and she will be so repaired, it is expected, as to leave to night.

The steamer *North Star* left Cleveland yesterday, came by the South passage, and arrived here at 5 o'clock. Capt. Sweet reports twenty-three sail and three steamers at Kelly's Island, and one steamer and three sail-vessels at Put-in-Bay. The *Iron City*, which left here Friday evening, he supposes, was among those at Kelly's Island. As he passed there, at 12½ o'clock yesterday noon, the *May Queen* was just getting under way.

The schooner *Comet* was at Kelly's Island, with maintopmast gone and foremast-head hanging.

The propeller *Nile*, which passed up Saturday evening, reports three steamers and a large number of sail-vessels lying in Pigeon Bay at anchor.—*Detroit Advertiser, 22d.*

**Another Horrible Murder in Connecticut.**—On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, Martin Cuff, an Irishman in the employ of Messrs. S. & H. Sayles, of Dayville, was brutally murdered at Killingly Centre, by having his throat cut from ear to car. The deed was committed at the house of James Cuff, a relative of the deceased.

It appeared that on the night in question Martin and James, with a small child, occupied a bed together in a room at some distance from that occupied by James Cuff's wife and children, who were the only occupants of the house. About 11½ o'clock James informed his wife that some one had entered the house and murdered Martin. She commenced screaming, but her husband ordered her to be quiet, and she remained in bed through fear, while he went out to obtain assistance. When the neighbors arrived the body was already stiff and cold.

In the morning a jury of inquest was impanneled and continued in session during the day. James Cuff's statement was that he was awakened by the child, and on looking over saw that Martin had been murdered, and just caught a glimpse of a man going out of the door.

Upon being cross-questioned he gave a very unsatisfactory account of the affair. He did not know where his razor was or whether the handle was black or white, and made many confused statements, which served to fasten suspicion upon himself. Finally, after a long examination, he confessed to being the murderer.

It appeared that he had some dispute with Martin on the previous day, and in the night he got up and forcing Martin's head over the side of the bed, deliberately cut his throat with a razor; the blood falling in a pool upon the floor.

**Collision on the River Between the Steamers Knickerbocker and New World.**—The steamer *New World* got aground on the bar at Castleton this morning, and while lying there her condition was noticed by the officers of the steamer *Knickerbocker*, which had previously passed over the bar. With a view of hauling the *New World* off, the *Knickerbocker* backen down to the *New World* and came in collision with her, striking her at the forward gangway, on the larboard side, and tearing away all the wood on that side of the latter boat as far aft as the wheel. The collision was accompanied by a terrible crash which caused considerable consternation among those on board both boats. Fortunately no person was injured, although the passengers were greatly alarmed.—*Albany Statesman, last evening.*

**Charleston and Havana Steamship Line.**—Regular semi-monthly mail service will hereafter be performed by the steamship *Isabel*, between Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Georgia, Key West, Florida and Havana, Cuba, the schedule days of sailing being as follows, viz.: the *Isabel* will leave Charleston, S. C., on the 1st, 12th and 25th of November next, and return from Havana on the 6th and 17th of November and 1st of December next. Subsequently she will perform two trips per month, leaving Charleston on the 10th and 25th, and Havana on the 1st and 16th of each month.

**A Whole Regiment of Zouaves.**—The Chicago Zouave Cadets have resolved to form a whole regiment of their style of military, to consist of eight companies, Col. Ellsworth to be the chief officer. The old company will be Company A, and the rest B, C, &c., in the order of their organization. We learn that the work of organizing the new companies is progressing steadily, and that in a few months the regiment, which is to be known as the "Independent Regiment of Illinois Light Infantry," will be full.

[Advertisement.]

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe, Jr., and the Grover & Baker S. M. Co.:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing-Machines making the Grover & Baker stitch, must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All purchasers and users of fraudulent machines of this class will be visited with certain prosecution.

495 Broadway, N. Y. Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in or use any Sewing-Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of Sept. 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees alone are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing-Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patents, and will be dealt with accordingly, wherever found.

New-York. Elias Howe, Jr.

[Advertisement.]

Cupid at the Prince's Ball.—Romantic Incident.—Among the many amusing incidents of the late ball the following may be noted: A Southern gentleman was so bewitched with the charms of a certain New-York belle, that he fairly lost his heart before the second dance was over, and made strenuous efforts to get "an introduction." Failing in this, he struck up the following stratagem to form the acquaintance of his charmer: In the great rush and crush for the doors at the conclusion of the ball, he managed to snatch, (accidentally, as it were, from the lady's shoulders, a superb Opera Cloak, and was lost in the crowd before she could detect him. He carefully retained the magnificent garment, and applied to certain members of the "Committee" next day for the name and address of its fair owner. The "Committee" could give him no satisfaction, and with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, he carried the beautiful cloak from store to store in Broadway, hoping to learn from those who originally sold it, the name of the purchaser. He only succeeded in learning that a celebrated Cloak establishment, not in Broadway, but known as Mr. Wm. R. Roberts' Crystal Palace Emporium, No. 252 Bowery, probably furnished the Opera Cloak. Thither he proceeded, and found there, not only the clerk who sold the Cloak, but also the most magnificent and largest stock of Fall and Winter Cloaks, Mantles, &c., for the ladies, ever seen in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas—Gas Fixtures.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Warner, Peck & Co.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

V. R.
British Consulate,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

Messrs. J. Gurney and Son:

Gentlemen—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, having been unable to visit your Gallery on Saturday, has directed me to say to you that if you will go on to Boston he will sit to you for his Photograph.

Yours truly,
E. M. ARCHIBALD.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

By Royal desire Messrs. Gurney & Son left for Boston last Wednesday for the purpose of making photographs of the Prince of Wales and suite. After having taken several negatives of the Prince and Royal party during their stay at the Revere House, have just returned with the pictures, pronounced so satisfactory by the Prince that His Royal Highness gave orders for upwards of a thousand copies to be sent direct to him at Buckingham Palace.

The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the meantime the public can examine the autographs of the Royal party on the visitors' register at the Gallery, to wit.:

Albert Edward,
Lyons,
Newcastle,
St. Germans,
Robert Bruce,
Teasdale,
G. N. Gray,
Henry W. Ackland,
Gardner D. Engleheart,
Hinchingbrook,
Charles G. C. Eliot.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS,
Hosiery, and
Men's Furnishing
Goods.
A. Rankin & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.
A great assortment
at low prices.
Established in 1828.

[Advertisement.]

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.—This is the case with Knox's new style of Fall Hats. One of them upon a man's head makes him feel like a Prince; it is a source of perpetual pleasure. One never passes a friend with one on that he does not say, "How well you look!" or, if it is a lady, "What a becoming hat!" The coat may be badly shaped, and the boots too large, but one of Knox's Hats redeems all deficiencies.

[Advertisement.]

Keep Warm and Dry!
Boots and Shoes.
Water-proof Boots,
and
Balmorals, or High Lace Boots,
for Ladies, Gents., Boys and Children; also, everything desirable for Fall and Winter wear, at
Brooks', No. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.

The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
Hiram W. Bostwic, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Consumption.—It is well known that Holloway's Ointment penetrates to the liver, lungs, kidneys, &c., and arrests the most violent inflammation, even the incipient stages of Consumption, while his Pills purify the blood and expel the immediate causes.

## Tide-Water Receipts.

*From the Albany Statesman of last Evening.*

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of October, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 73,200 | 891,400 | 500,000 | 391,100 |
| 1859 | 80,200 | 276,800 | 17,400 | 273,400 |
| Decrease | 7,000 | Inc. 614,600 | 482,600 | 117,700 |

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far for the year 1860 and 1859, have been:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. | Barley, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 812,300 | 11,285,000 | 12,520,900 | 1,333,900 |
| 1859 | 440,200 | 2,021,900 | 2,396,400 | 944,300 |
| Increase | 372,100 | 9,163,100 | 10,124,500 | 389,600 |

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 2,204,720 bbls. of Flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

| | 1860. | 1859. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canal open | April 25. | April 15. | April 28. |
| Flour, bbls | 812,300 | 410,200 | 1,458,500 |
| Wheat, bush | 11,285,000 | 2,021,900 | 6,843,300 |
| Corn, bush | 12,520,900 | 2,395,400 | 5,387,500 |
| Barley, bush | 1,333,900 | 944,300 | 1,847,000 |
| Rye, bush | 226,300 | 220,400 | 431,400 |
| Oats, bush | 5,085,000 | 3,640,700 | 3,717,600 |
| Pork, bbls | 7,130 | 38,472 | 31,886 |
| Beef, bbls | 2,382 | 1,500 | 9,269 |
| Cheese, lbs | 3,433,550 | 3,722,600 | 3,148,800 |
| Lard | 930,100 | 3,423,900 | 3,605,200 |
| Butter | 750,000 | 877,400 | 816,800 |
| Bacon | 449,800 | 1,772,200 | 3,089,300 |
| Wool | 1,982,700 | 2,972,500 | 2,692,000 |

## Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Cotton quiet; sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, at 11¼c.@11½c. for middling. Sales of three days, 22,000 bales; receipts of three days, 22,000 bales, against 32,500 bales the same time in last year. Receipts less than last year, 65,000 bales. Stock at all Southern ports, less than last year, 104,000 bales. Sugar at 7¼c.@8¼c., for fair to fully fair. Molasses—39c.@41c. Tobacco firm; prices stiffer, but quotations unchanged. *Freights*—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d. Exchange on London, 107⅝@108¼, and with bills of lading, 106¾@107¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

Albany, Tuesday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Flour inactive and unchanged in price. Wheat dull, but salable in lots at $1 30 for Red State; $1 54 for White Michigan. Corn dull; sales 6,000 bushels Western mixed at 67½c. Oats steady; sales 26,000 bushels State at 36½c. Barley in good supply and demand active for prime lots afloat and to arrive; sales 65,000 bushels at 74c. for good Four-rowed; 78c.@80c. for Canada East; 70c. for mixed State; 74½c. for Lake Shore; 85c. for Canada West. Receipts of Barley to Oct. 23 are 1,332,900 bushels, against 944,400 bushels last year.

Oswego, Tuesday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Flour steady, but dull. Wheat quiet; sales, 6,260 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 15. Corn quiet. Barley not so plenty. Rye and Oats nominal. Canal Freights unchanged: Flour, 42c.@44c.; Wheat, 12½c. Corn, 12c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*, owing to continued unfavorable winds, continue light, consisting for the last 24 hours of 5,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—4,896 bbls. Flour, 64,600 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Corn, 4,300 bush. Barley.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; no sales; buyers offer $1 02 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, but holders ask $1 03. Corn dull and lower; sales 6,060 bushels at 54c.; 40,000 bushels at 53½c. Whisky lower; sales 50 bbls. at 21c. Canal Freights firm, at 20c. on Wheat, 18c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 624,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 116,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bush. Corn.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

Flour dull and 10c.@15c. lower. Wheat dull; sales, 41,000 bush. at 86c. for North Western Club; 83c.@83½c. for No. 1; 80c.@80½c. for No. 2, in store. Corn dull, and 1c. lower; sales 22,000 bush. at 34c.@35c. Oats quiet. *Receipts*—4,500 bbls. Flour; 126,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—88,000 bush. Wheat; 1,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Oats. Freights unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ⅌ cent. premium.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Flour quiet but firm. Wheat dull; white, $1 40@$1 45; red $1 38@$1 40. Corn quiet; yellow 73c. Coffee—Rio, 13½c.@15½c. Sugar—Cuba. 7c. @7½c. Pork—Mess, $19 62½. Bacon—Sides, 11½c.@11½c.; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c. Whisky steady, 22½c.@23½c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 30@$1 40; White, $1 45@$1 70. Corn firm; Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White, 70c.@72c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee firm. Whisky 22c.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 22.

Molasses, 38c.@40c. Flour quiet at $5 80@$5 90 for superfine. The rest of the market unchanged.

## Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Africa* will close to-day, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Cuban mails by the *Quaker City* will close to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall.*—Col. G. M. Totten, Col. H. S. Sanford, C. E. Hawley, Mr. Graham and lady, Mrs. Glossett, two children and servant; W. W. Finney, Wm. Pattey, A. Peterson, J. C. Fisher, Viator Marzion, I. Newman, R. Malery, Mrs. Kean, A. Bowman, Mrs. Burdick and child, L. Gilson, Mrs. D. S. Peters and child, John Johnson, L. Carlisle, Chas. Esper, Mrs. Keanan and three children, C. M. Bache, J. H. Bacon, J. Grigsby, A. Murphy, J. Knowles, W. H. Adair, lady and three children; A. Fraser, lady and two children; Capt. Pratt and lady, J. M. Clark, J. J. Drew, Mrs. P. Harlow, W. Gibson, Chas. Barden, J. F. Smith, Frank Jones and lady, Geo. Little, lady and four children; Mrs. E. Shields, Mrs. J. C. Funkhausan and three children, Mr. Vesey and lady, Mr. Bates, Mr. Martinez, Mr. Steel, Mr. Fields, L. Weimburg, J. Slaven, Wm. Galloway, lady and three children; S. Dixon, T. A. Ellet, H. M. Clays, J. J. Brady, S. S. Grass, J. B. Stevens, A. and J. Rugless, M. Krauskopf, E. Thirion, H. W. Beals, E. Brignardello, T. C. Polhemus, J. J. Rodgers, F. W. West, R. L. Steele, W. Briggs, T. Jones, H. Beach, and 176 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 20 | Sun sets.... 5 0[illegible] | Moon sets.... 1 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 18 | Gov. Island. 4 07 | Hell Gate.... 5 39

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 23.

### Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Africa, (Br.) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard: Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Agnes, Jones, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Clifton, McDearmed, Apalachicola, Richards Benkard & Co.; Wm. Kent, Wilcox, Liverpool, Bashford, Moulton & Co.

Barks Theoda, Carver, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Elbe, Ball, Glasgow, ——; Ocean Home, Harriman, New-Orleans, N. H. Bingham; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bros.; Virginia, Hill, Barbadoes, Smith, Jones & Co.; Norumbega, Saunders, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Brigs J. H. Jones, Mills, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Scotland, Luscombe, Elizabethport, H. S. Vining; Arsella, Tuzos, Antiqua, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Aloe, (Br.,) Minudie, ——; Niagara, Donavan, Philadelphia, ——; E. Stade, Steele, Sabine Pass, E. J. Brockway.

### Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Oct. 17, at 1 P. M., lat. 17, lon. 75 35, passed steamship Northern Light, hence for Aspinwall. Oct. 18, Joseph Small, of North Powell, Me., aged 28 years, died of phthisis. The bark Golden Rule, for New-York, sailed from Aspinwall Oct. 13.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, at 2 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Huntsville, bound S.; 3 P. M., off Cape Lookout, passed schr. Albert Mason, bound N.; Monday, 12 M., lat. 37 33, lon. 74 55, passed bark Pioneer, of Richmond, Va.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained off Chatham, Cape Cod, 36 hours by fog, also experienced a heavy N. E. gale.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & R. Miller.

Steamer Sophia, Bell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Parana, Langston, Buenos Ayres Sept. 4, with hides, &c., to W. W. De Forrest & Co. Sept. 4, in the river La Plata, about 40 miles below Buenos Ayres, spoke U. S. brig Dolphin, Steedman, from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, all well. Oct. 2, lat. 13 19 N., lon. 51 20 W., ship Cherubim, Skinner, from Callao for Hampton Roads, 64 ds. out.

Ship J. H. Elliott, Tucker, Bristol, Eng., 34 ds., with iron to J. & N. Smith. Had variable winds until when up to lat. 46, lon. 42 30, experienced a heavy gale from southward. Was off the Hook the night of the 20th, and hove too head off shore in the gale from N. E.

Ship Bernard, (of Bath,) Hubbard, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to Benner & Deake.

Ship Silesia, (of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool 39 ds., with coal to master.

Ship Germania, Franke, Rotterdam, 48 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to C. Luling. For the last 12 ds. had heavy N. E. gales, lost sails, &c.

Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London, Sept. 11, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Been anchored in the Lower Bay 6 ds., detained by adverse winds. Sept. 18, John Hesbelt, seaman, of New-York, died.

Ship Almora, (Br. of Liverpool,) Williams, Liverpool, 32 ds., with coal to Baker & Son. Experienced, most of the passage, heavy S. N. and W. winds; for the past few days moderate E. and N. E. weather.

Bark Addison Child, (of Boston,) Smith, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 8, with coffee to Saportes & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Port Spain, Trinidad, Oct. 3, in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons of New-Haven. The G. had light winds and calms up to lat. 34; 19th, took a heavy gale from E. N. E., split sails, &c.

Bark Gertrude, (of Bath,) Goodburn, Perugia, Peru, Aug. 19, with nitrate of soda to Crocker, Wood & Co. Has been 11 ds. off the coast with heavy northerly winds. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda, 8 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Griffin, Sunderland, 36 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 4th inst., lat. 50, lon. 42, during a heavy gale from S. W., was thrown on her beam ends, which shifted cargo, stove bulwarks and done other damage.

Bark Anflon, (Aust.,) Ivancick, Cardiff, 46 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark A. H. Badger, Means, Bordeaux, 25 ds., with wine, &c., to Moore & Henry. Sld in co. with brig Lucas, of Bath, for New-York.

Bark Grand Turk, (of Bluehill,) Witham, Sagua, 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. P. Buck & Co. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage; for the last 4 days had a heavy gale from N. E., during which sprung both masts, split sails, &c., and is leaking some; been 14 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Rainbow, (of New-Haven,) Bown, Grand Turk, T. I., Sept. 23 with salt to L. W. & P. Armstrong, of New-Haven. Experienced very heavy E. and N. E. weather most of the passage; parted two of the main shrouds, lost sails, &c.; put into Chincoteague for provisions. The R. is bound to New-Haven, and will proceed through after obtaining a supply of provisions. Sept. 1, at Turks Island, Geo. Kennedy, cook, of New-Haven, fell from the top on deck, and was killed.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbould, St. George, Bermuda, 9 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co. The P. R. had heavy N. E. gales for the last four days.

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) Balcan, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to E. Cunard. Oct. 20, 30 miles S. S. E. of the Highlands, experienced a very heavy gale from E. N. E.

Schr. Palma, (three-masts, of New-Haven,) Woodhouse, Brazos, Texas, 27 ds., with lead, skins and wool to H. Southmayd & Son. Oct. 1 and 2, in the Gulf, encountered a violent hurricane, beginning at N. E., and after veering all around the compass, ended at S. W., lost steering apparatus, &c.; have been anchored for the past three days under Cape May for a harbor. Capt Woodhouse reports having seen in the Gulf a large number of vessels bound north.

Brig Experiment, Rogers, Sidney, C. B., 6 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.

Schr. James English, Bliven, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Seaman's Pride, (Br.,) Walters, Liverpool, N. S., 9 ds., with fish, &c., to Whitman, Bros. & Co.

Schr. Perseverance, Fuller, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Charmer, Lovell, Albany, mdse., for Boston.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Seward, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Hunter, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Wotton, Dibble, Coxsackie, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann Curtis, Hartt, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Lewis, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Trimmer, North, Albany, mdse. for New-Haven.

Schr. Protection, Davis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Elmira T. Briggs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sultana, Fletcher, Elizabethport, for Charleston.

Schr. Genoa, Roberts, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Tenloo, Claussen, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Brutes, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. James Henry, Grant, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Ann, Cummings, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. W. Snow, Terry, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Elizabethport, coal.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Bogart, Virginia 4 ds., wood.

Sloop Eliza and Jayne, Chistie, Albany, lumber for Bridgeport.

Sloop Georgiana, Bourne, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop James Lanpheer, Mott, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

BELOW—Three barks and brig State of Maine, (before reported as Granite State.)

WIND—During the day, N. to S. S. W.

### Sailed.

Steamships Star of the South and Mount Vernon, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Neptune, Belle of the Ocean, Walter Scott, Manchester, John Bright, De Witt Clinton, City of Boston and E. C. Scranton, all for Liverpool; Independence for Hong Kong, and others. From Quarantine, ship Castor, for Liverpool; barks Maria Mathilde and Tonquin, and brig Belle, for Philadelphia.

### By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23—Arr. bark Conrad, from Rio Janeiro, sld. in co. with bark Prescilla, for New-Orleans. Sld. from Rio Janeiro, 7th, bark Hannibal, for New-Orleans; brig Applegarth, for Philadelphia; 8th, bark Corrilla, New-Orleans; brig North Point, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23—Arr. steamship Alabama. All well.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23—Arr. ship Onward, from Haure; bark Lapwing, from Matagorda.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 23—The propeller, Seymour, hence for Philadelphia, went ashore at Mathia Point, Potomac, on Saturday night.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22—Arr. ship Rockland, from Liverpool; bark Mary Hyler, from Boston.

### Miscellaneous.

Norfolk, Oct. 23—The bark Dumbarton went ashore in the Chesapeake, near Work River, on Friday, with an assorted cargo from Baltimore, bound to Kingston, Jamaica. The cargo will be saved damaged, though the vessel will probably be a total loss.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—The bark Dumbarton, hence for Kingston, is ashore off Back River, and full of water; assistance has been sent from Norfolk.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

### Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. Oct. 6, steamer Derwent, (Br.,) Carthagena; 7th, bark Golden Rule, New-York; [illegible] steamer Ariel, New-York; schr. Lizzie Russell, [illegible]. Sld. Oct. 7, bark Salem, Laguna; 8th, steamer [illegible], (Br.,) St. Thomas; steamer Derwent, (Br.,) for Juan del Norte; bark Sarah Ann, (Br.,) Laguna; [illegible], bark Mary Lee, do.; 12th, bark Golden Rule, New-York; 13th, schr. Lizzie Russell, Porto Bello.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 4, ships Isabella, Norris, from Baltimore, unc., disch'g.; Mary Goodell, [illegible], hence for East Indies, do.; barks Idlavera, Harriman, unc. do.; Trovadora, Carver, do. do.; Osprey, Nash, do. do.; La Plata, Crowell, for New-York, do.; Dawn, Chase, do. do.; Andrew Manderson, Thompson, unc. do.; Radiant, Flynn, do. do.; Paladin, Wilson, for New-York, ldg.; Isaac R. Davis, Hand, from Glasgow, unc., disch'g.; brigs Volant, Botsford, do. do.; Mary Wilkins, Wood, for New-York, ldg.; Waltham, Clark, for Patagonia, do.; schr. Hugh Barclay, Chadwick, from Cardiff for Baltimore about Sept. 6.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF
READ TO-NIGHT, AT HOPE CHAPEL,
OTHELLO, (carefully expurgated,)
And from the "Old Curiosity Shop," Charles Dickens' Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness.
Tickets 50 cents; commence at 8 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER BY two gentlemen and their wives, no children, of the highest respectability, seeking comfort rather than elegance; location between 4th and 14th sts., and west of Broadway; references satisfactory. Address J. M. T., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, stating prices, &c.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, in City or country, by a respectable Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; they are fully competent, and have the highest City testimonials. Apply, for three days, at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK—ALSO, A first-class cook, will assist with washing and ironing, want situations; both can produce the best of City references for experience, neatness, sobriety and honesty. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.